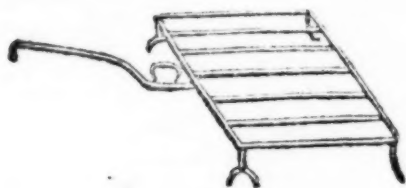


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 70.—No. 21.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1830.

[Price 1s.]



LAST WORDS TO LORDS.

Kensington, 15th November, 1830.

LORDS,

It is now about *thirty years* since I began to address you, sometimes individually and sometimes collectively; and it is now time to bring the practice to a close. As a branch of the *law-makers*, I may address you a few times more; but never again in any other capacity. My object now is, not to *inform* or to *persuade*; for I now care not one straw for your opinions or your actions. I have plied you with fact, with argument, with supplication, long enough. I have pleaded with you in behalf of the suffering and insulted people, till further pleading became disgracefully mean. I have now, therefore, merely to put upon record my opinions as to *what will befall you in the end*, unless efficient means of prevention be *immediately* applied; or, in other words, to **TELL YOUR FORTUNES**. I do this merely to gratify my own feelings and those of my readers; and not at all with either the hope or the desire of saving you, to whom I owe no good-will, but a great sum of ill-will; and if I withhold that which I owe you, the withholding arises from feelings the reverse of those of respect.

That which *you* may think of the predictions that I am now about to put upon record, I set no more account on than I do on what so many mice may be thinking of. But on my intelligent readers I may call to look on the state of the country now; to look at every feature in that state; and *then* to say, whether any prediction of mine be not entitled to atten-

tion. How long, good God, have I been pleading for the working people, and for *country-labourers* in particular! How often and how urgently have I pressed it on you to consider what must be the ultimate effects of the law to *transport men for poaching*, and of the *hangings* for the violences committed on gamekeepers, hangings proceeding directly from the former law! How often have I said, that these laws, both of them *quite new*, and on principles abhorrent to all our settled notions of law and justice; how often have I said, that these laws, if there had been nothing else, must of necessity fill the breasts of the country-labourers with feelings of deadly hostility towards those who caused the execution of these laws! How often have I said, when official statements have showed, that "*poachers*" constituted one-half of the people in the jails, that it was not in nature to believe, that *in every village* there were not several persons who had some degree of *vengeful feeling on this score*; and how often have I asked, whether it were possible that, sooner or later, this feeling would not break out in overt acts! How often have I said, that the *new felony law*, the *new trespass law*, *Ellenborough's act*, the *new poor-laws* of STURGES BOURNE, with their double votings, select vestries, and "*assistant overseers*," aided by the *tread-mill*; how often have I said, that these things, *all new*, all unknown, unheard-of, and undreamed-of, before George IV. became Regent; how often have I said, and how often have my town readers been surprised at my saying, that, in the end, *these things* would produce *the most dreadful consequences*! But how many scores of times have I said, that this system of taxing would, at last, "*press the middle class down amongst the working class*"; and that *then* would come the fearful time; for that the farmers would become *indifferent* with regard to what took place, and would, in a short time,

Y

see that it was their *interest* to make *common cause* with the labourers against the *landowners and the parsons*! How often have I said all this? And what do we behold *now*! We have seen (last Register, p. 725) that the labourers have, in two instances, ordered the *parsons to take less tithe from the farmers*, and had declared that the *landlords must take less rent*. In the *London Morning Chronicle* of the 15th instant, we read this: "*Among nearly three hundred farmers assembled at Maidstone, to be sworn as special constables, not more than forty could be prevailed upon to take the oath, and of these not more than ten would act; many declaring openly that they considered the cause of the rioters as their own; that they had repeatedly, but in vain, petitioned for a redress of their grievances, and that they were become indifferent to the result. Some even of those who did their utmost to put down the rioters, disapproved more of the manner than the matter of their demands; and you may rest assured that all classes who do not live upon the taxes will, at no distant period, unite in telling you that something must be done, and that by refusing to listen to them, you more than risk the safety of the country.*" And in the bloody old *Times*, of the 13th, we read: "*The risings, where they occur, are now with the ostensible view of reducing the tithes and taxes, without a diminution of which, the men say, their wages cannot be paid. In short, they seem convinced that, in the case of the petty farmers, the latter are nearly as badly off as themselves; and it is shrewdly suspected by some, that these conflagrations are viewed with comparative indifference by some of the farmers, even when they happen on their own farms; the hay and corn destroyed may be nominally theirs, but they are really the landlord's, to whom they are pledged for arrears of rent.*" How often have I said, that things would come *precisely to this state*; and more than ten times I have said, that, in all probability, the thing

would be *begun in Sussex or Kent*, and thence stretch its fatal steps through Hampshire and Wiltshire!

I cannot even name this last county without shuddering at the thought of those *stack-yards* which have so often been objects of my admiration, and the equal of which no part of this world has ever beheld. Nor can I name this fine county without calling to mind my efforts *there* to prevent the scenes that we now behold. Lords, *you* may turn up your upper lip, and *give your head* a haughty fling; but the public will read with *wonder and admiration* that which I am now about to lay before them, being the conclusion of a speech made by me to a large company of *farmers*, at a dinner at SALISBURY, on the 22d of October, 1822, as reported in the Register of the 26th of that same month. They had listened to me for an hour, or more, with a great deal of patience, when I concluded as follows, in words that ought to have been, and, I hope, were, *engraven on the hearts of my hearers*, and that would have been engraven *on yours*, if the substance had been of a sort to admit of it.

"Without this reform, Gentlemen, be you assured that no efficient reductions will take place; and be you also assured, that without those reductions you must either cease to be farmers or must be ruined men. And, when I say ruined, I mean reduced to absolute pauperism or beggary. I do not mean merely reduced to poverty in a limited sense of the word; for, recollect, that when a man has fallen, he is not the same man that he would have been if he had never been aloft. He does not fall to the bottom of the farmers and stand at the head of the labourers; but he falls to the bottom of the labourers; and, bitter as the thought is, unpleasant as I know it is for you to hear, painful as it is for me to say, it is my duty to say it, and I give it you as my settled opinion, that if you do not quit your farms or bestir yourselves to obtain a reform of the Parliament, thousands upon thousands of you who are now farmers, will, along with your children,

“ become the labourers of your present
 “ labourers or your present labourers’
 “ sons. I know, Gentlemen, that this
 “ is not the way for me to acquire popu-
 “ larity amongst you; but I know that
 “ to be honest and sincere in the de-
 “ claring of my opinions is the way to
 “ acquire a fair claim to your respect;
 “ and I know also that in the end it is
 “ the way to possess it. It does not
 “ become me, stranger in the county as
 “ I am, to dictate to men like you, nor
 “ even officiously to obtrude on you my
 “ advice; but upon this occasion I can-
 “ not refrain from mentioning, that I
 “ have seen, in the county newspapers,
 “ that a meeting of farmers took place
 “ at Winchester on Saturday last; that
 “ they signed a requisition to the
 “ Sheriff to call a County Meeting to
 “ take into consideration the propriety
 “ of petitioning Parliament on the sub-
 “ ject of their unparalleled distress,
 “ and on that of a suitable, efficient and
 “ speedy remedy. This requisition they
 “ have resolved to send to the several
 “ market-towns to be signed by the
 “ yeomen; and, Gentlemen, my opinion
 “ decidedly is, that if the yeomen in
 “ every county in England will act thus,
 “ and will, when they meet, pray, in
 “ the language of the intelligent and
 “ public-spirited yeomen of the county
 “ of Kent, for a Reform of the Par-
 “ liament and reduction of the interest
 “ of the debt, the thing will be done,
 “ you will be saved, and the country
 “ will be once more happy and free, and
 “ relieved for ever from that disgraceful
 “ sight, labourers cracking the stones
 “ into little bits; labourers, reduced to
 “ half-skeletons, thus employed by the
 “ way-side, while, with full bellies and
 “ plump cheeks, they ought to be
 “ whistling to the jingle of the plough-
 “ traces on the other side of the hedge.
 “ This brings me, Gentlemen, to that
 “ conclusion to which I should long ago
 “ have come, had I not been enticed
 “ along by that singular patience and
 “ attention with which you have hon-
 “oured me, and which I value so much
 “ more than bawling and clamour.
 “ Conclude, however, I cannot, without
 “ an observation or two with regard to

“ the hardly pressed and unhappy la-
 “ bourers. Gentlemen, there seems to be
 “ a regular scheme on foot for getting
 “ something out of this body of persons;
 “ wherewith to satisfy the other de-
 “ mands upon the farmer. He cannot
 “ now pay all the demands that are
 “ made upon him. The *taxes*: ‘Oh!
 “ ‘he must pay them; for they are for
 “ ‘the support of the Government!’
 “ The *tithes*: ‘Not to pay them were to
 “ ‘sin against God, as well as against
 “ ‘man!’ The *rent*: ‘He must pay *that*;
 “ ‘for here is the lease; here is the parch-
 “ ‘ment; and what man will be worse
 “ ‘than his contract?’ Well then, what
 “ are the other outgoings? The *poor-
 “ rates*: ‘Aye, reduce them!’ The
 “ *labourer’s wages*: ‘Aye, pinch him!’
 “ ‘Get something out of him! Let him
 “ ‘have less to eat and less to wear, and
 “ ‘less to warm him!’ Gentlemen,
 “ every such project will fail, in the
 “ end. Every such project is in defi-
 “ ance not only of the laws of God, but
 “ of Nature herself. The landlord sup-
 “ plies the land; but what is his land
 “ without the hand of the labourer? I
 “ have no wish to depreciate the claim
 “ of the landlord; but is his claim better
 “ than that of the labourer? Is the dirt
 “ on which we tread more precious than
 “ the sweat of man? Is property
 “ in land to be set before labour, which;
 “ according to every principle of law as
 “ well as of justice and reason, is the
 “ very foundation of all property of
 “ every description. Laying aside,
 “ however, all principle connected with
 “ the subject; divesting ourselves if we
 “ can be so base as to wish it, of all
 “ those feelings which nature has placed
 “ in our breast, and looking at the
 “ matter with an eye of common *pru-
 “ dence* only, who can think of interest;
 “ of safety, of one moment’s happiness
 “ or quiet, surrounded by a swarm of
 “ starving labourers? Gentlemen, look
 “ at unhappy Ireland: think of the
 “ occupier of a farm, compelled to pass
 “ the night with lights burning in his
 “ house, with arms ready loaded; with
 “ his friends and relations collected to-
 “ gether as in a garrison; with the
 “ doors barricadoed; with all the ave-

"nues rendered inaccessible; with a
 "force distributed in preparation for
 "attack; and think of the feelings of
 "the master of that house, while his
 "*stacks and his out-buildings are blaz-*
 "*ing*, and he daring not to sally out to
 "face the invaders of his own farm-
 "yard! For myself, I can safely say,
 "that I would not accept of the proprie-
 "torship of fifty estates upon the con-
 "dition of leading such a life upon one
 "of them for one winter; and I think I
 "can safely say, that what I feel upon
 "this subject is the feeling of you all.
 "The description which I have just
 "given is no description of mine. My
 "genius has not the merit of inventing
 "a thing so full of horrors. I merely
 "repeat what we read in almost every
 "newspaper that reaches us from Ire-
 "land. Do you, Gentlemen, wish to
 "see *England in such a state as that?*
 "Every Englishman's heart answers,
 "'No!' No: God Almighty forbid that
 "*the once happy farm-houses of Eng-*
 "*land* should be converted into scenes
 "like this! Well then, Gentlemen;
 "farmers of Wiltshire, do you see
 "any other means of avoiding such a
 "calamity than that of treating the
 "labourers with gentleness and justice?
 "Almost through the whole of my life,
 "being an employer of labourers myself,
 "I am aware that they are not without
 "their faults any more than the rest of
 "mankind. I am aware that their
 "follies and vices stand in need of the
 "correction of those whom they serve,
 "I am aware of all this; but I cannot
 "forget what is due to the toils that
 "they perform; I cannot forget the
 "endless repetition of the commands
 "of God *to render to labour its due*
 "*reward*; I cannot forget that it is
 "owing to accident, perhaps more than
 "any thing else, that I am not at this
 "day a labourer myself; and I cannot
 "forget, though I cant not about re-
 "ligion; though I make not a bawling
 "about blasphemy, that it is the duty
 "of us all to do by others as we under-
 "similar circumstances would have
 "those others do unto us. Gentlemen,
 "for the great attention that you have
 "paid to me, and particularly for the

"patience and the manifestly just and
 "kind feeling with which you have
 "heard what I have said *with regard*
 "*to the labourers*, the only return I have
 "to make to you is that of most sin-
 "cerely wishing you, what without
 "your own exertions I am persuaded
 "you will never again enjoy, pros-
 "perity."

There, Lords! Do you not think,
 now that it would have been better for
 YOU, if I had been MINISTER, since
 1822, instead of being calumniated by
 the bloody old *Times* and the rest of your
 "best possible public instructors"? I
 do not say, better for the PEOPLE;
 but better for YOU? For, *to you* the
 evil is now coming, and that, too, with
 long and rapid strides. You have seen
 the labourers tell the Parsons to *lower*
their tythes; and, will they not tell you
 to *lower your rents*; nay, have they not
 said, that *you must* do it? What is this
 but approaching your *estates*? Men,
 particularly in a case like this, go on,
 step by step, *increasing* in their demands;
 and those steps follow one another very
 quickly. They, when they get *a part*
 in this way, can see no reason why the
 principle should not be extended to *the*
whole; and this brings me to my point,
 and my opinion is, that, *if a real and*
radical reform be not speedily adopted,
 YOU WILL LOSE THOSE ES-
 TATES. OF TITLES I make no ac-
 count; for they are worth *rather* less
 than nothing after the estates be gone.
 But do I, now, *seriously believe this*? I
 do most sincerely believe it; and, in less
 than a year, you will begin to believe it
 too, unless there be that *reform of the*
House of Commons of which I have just
 spoken, and which I am afraid we shall
 not see.

As they were feasting and carousing,
 as they were marrying and being given
 in marriage, until Noah *actually stepped*
into the ark, so, I dare say, you will
 retain your disbelief in me to the last
 possible moment. There are habits of
 thinking as well as of acting; and it
 has, ever since your minds have had
 thoughts, been the habit of your minds
 to regard the durability of your power
 to be like that of the sun or the earth

and to look upon this country and all its industrious, laborious and persevering millions as *made for you*, for your benefit, your enjoyment, your pleasure, and, almost, for your *consumption*. Of late years, and especially since the restoration of the Bourbons, this habit has, too, wonderfully increased upon you, as is exemplified in the establishment of military and naval academies, which as good as say, "No one shall ever have a commission again, unless he belong to us." You must have regarded the people as made for your *sport*, before the *transportation-poaching law* could be passed. Your very *phraseology* indicates this habit of your minds: instead of *people*, you call us the *population*, and, instead of *country people*, you call them the *peasantry*, a term borrowed from the feudal times of the French, and meaning a creature almost the *property of a Lord*. You thought, when you had forced the Bourbons back upon the French people, that the "*population*" were yours for ever. One would naturally think, that the "*population*" and the "*peasantry*," and particularly the latter, had, by this time, convinced you, that you ought to begin to adopt a new set of ideas; but those who would think thus, do not know you. They do not consider the habit of mind in which you have always existed, and how difficult it is for you to be made to believe that any-body but yourselves are flesh and blood.

You are now, however, in a new state. While you have been passing transportation-for-poaching laws and Sturges Bourne's poor-laws and new trespass laws and new felony laws and power-of-imprisonment laws, and while *tread-mills* and *cells* have been invented for the use of the "*population*" and the "*peasantry*," the "*population*" and the "*peasantry*" have been *reading*, not those base tools of despotic power, the monopoly-newspapers; not them, but papers and books, which in spite of the *new and heavy chains* imposed on the press, have taught them to know the real causes of their sufferings; have taught them *what you really are* and whence you arose; have taught them not to be

amused with *parties* and *factions*; have taught them to judge you justly; have taught them to inquire and to know *how you came by your estates*. They have had information from various sources; but the great source of all, the source of sources, has been the HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, written to show *how that event had impoverished and degraded the people of England and Ireland*. This is, the Bible excepted, the most famous book in the world; but about that I never cared a straw. It was *here* that I wanted it to produce effect, and political effect too; and that it *has done* to a greater extent and of a graver and more lasting character than any other writing that ever appeared in the world. From this book the "*population*" and the "*peasantry*" have learned the *origin of tithes*, their *rightful uses*, and their *application* according to that *venerable constitution*, of which we hear so much when the preservation of Old Sarum and of Gatton is the object. From this book they have learned *how the poor-laws became necessary*. From it they have learned, that a third part of the land belonged to the *people at large*, and they have learned *how the aristocracy got it all*. They now know how it came to pass that the *Duke of Devonshire owns the tithes of twenty parishes in Ireland*, and how the Duke of Bedford *came to have the power of taxing the cabbages in Covent Garden*. From this book they have imbibed *real practical knowledge*. And upon this knowledge they are now ready to *act*; and act upon it *they will*, curl up your lips and toss up your heads as long as you please. You may creep under the gaberdines and kelts of BROUGHAM and HUME; they cannot save you by any other means than that of *radical reform*, and that reform will soon make you quite a different sort of beings from what you are now.

And now I take my leave of you, not caring one single straw what you say or what you do, and with a resolution never to address any of you again.

WM. COBBETT.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Bolt-Court, 17th Nov., 1830.

By turning to my account of the *proceedings in Parliament* the reader will see how tamely the "*Prince of Waterloo*" gave up the ghost. Where are his 40 titles now! How exactly has his fall verified my prediction, addressed to himself, in February 1828! He has literally been *hooted down by the people*. He says (and PEEL says the same) that he has *resigned* in consequence of the majority against them, in the *House of Commons*, on Monday night. Aye, that is the pretence, but, if true, *what gave the opposition that majority?* Why, the *cry of the people* against the "*Prince*," to be sure; but, it would not do to say that he was *driven out by the people*. This would not have suited that *precious House* neither; and, there can be no doubt that it was *settled amongst all the parties*, that he should go out under this pretence; and that thus the *precious House* should have the *credit* of putting him out. This puts me in mind of haughty Lord Cornwallis, who, when he surrendered his army to the combined American and French army, wanted to give up his sword to the *Royal French* commander, and not to the *republican Washington*. He did, however, give it up to Washington; and our "*Prince*" might as well have given up his treasurer's staff to the people; for, it is the people, and not the precious, precious House, that have taken the staff from him.—— Well! but who is to succeed him? The letter (sent to the King *early this morning*) of which the following is a copy, will show who, in my opinion, ought to succeed him.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Bolt-Court 17th Nov., 1830.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

BEING convinced, that, if I were your Majesty's Minister, I could cause to be adopted such measures as would, in a very short space of time, put an end to the burnings, which are now a subject of great alarm, and as would, in a few months, restore the country to content and peace, and enable it again to raise its head aloft in the world; being thus convinced,

I deem it my duty to your Majesty and to my country to tender my services to your Majesty; and, having thus discharged this duty, it only remains for me to add, that I am your Majesty's most dutiful, most obedient, and most humble subject and servant,

WM. COBBETT.

How, upon reading this, the lords and parsons and place-hunting lawyers and all the tax-eaters will curl up their lips and toss up their heads! What sweet grins it will excite on the 'Change, at Lloyd's, and in the hells of St. James's-street! In spite of all this, however, *to this* (if I live and have my health a few years longer) *it will come at last*; or something *a great deal worse to all these parties will come*. There is *not one single village*, however recluse, in England, where my name is not known as the friend, the kind, the disinterested, the zealous friend of the working people, and particularly of the farming labourers; and if ever man deserved any-thing, I deserve this character. I have written and caused to be published, in various forms and under various titles, writings in defence of the rights of the labourers, writings calling for justice and mercy towards them, of which writings more than *three millions of copies* have been distributed in England, within the last twenty years. I have, on different occasions, addressed, in the way of speech, *two hundred thousand men* of property on the same subject, making it, in point of importance, superior to all others. I have stated their hard case, I have argued, I have supplicated, in their behalf, with as much earnestness as if my own life had depended on the result. They all know this, they know, too, how I have *suffered* for these my endeavours; and they respect and confide in me accordingly.

Now, if all this be *true*, and very few men will say that it is not, what would be the natural effect of the knowledge of the bare fact of my being the *King's Minister*? Is it not *possible*, at any rate, that it would *stay* this terrific plague of the fires? Every one will say, that *it is possible*; and there ought to need *nothing more than that* to induce the King to accept of my dutiful

tender of services. For, does any one believe that the *new Ministers* (be they who they may) will have any such power? Why should they? The labouring people *know nothing of them*, except that they make part of "*the great ones*." Besides, what can *they* do? I could not, by the use of my mere persuasion, stay the plague without a *specific promise of a specific good*, and within a *specified time*. They would rely on *my word*, but I must make good the *promise*. It is nonsense to suppose, that the putting down of Prince Wellington will stop the proceedings in the counties. It may gratify coffee-house politicians and *talking societies* and unions; it may satisfy these, who may deem it *a triumph*. But what do the labourers care about it? It will not *raise their wages*, nor will it abolish the savage *game-law* nor *Sturges Bourne's bills*. Take the following *two accounts*, and then say whether the putting out of the Duke will restore peace to the country:

"STAPLEHURST, Kent.—The farmers in this place have adopted a petition to Parliament, which, after describing the attempts that have been made to obtain a reduction of tithes and taxes, states—'It was then that we found ourselves compelled to reduce the price of labour, and we have seen our peasantry deprived of the comforts and, in part, the necessities of life, without the means of alleviating their condition. Nevertheless, until now, the oppressed labourer has borne his load, complaining but not resisting. But the time has arrived when he will bear it no longer. Desperation has urged the labourers of this and the neighbouring parishes to rise and congregate. They have surrounded the houses of your petitioners in fearful numbers, claiming at our hands that which we believe to be their right, and which we have felt it our duty and interest to give. We have increased their wages, and now, with our augmented burden (insupportable before), we approach your Honourable House; we tell you in language respectful yet plain, that our burdens are such that we can bear them no longer.' They then pray for *practical Parliamentary Reform*, and the *appropriation of such part of the Church property* as is not absolutely necessary for the liberal support of the clergy, according to their several stations and merits, TO THE EXIGENCIES OF THE STATE."

Take that, totters-up! Tuck that

under kelts! The other account comes to me in a letter from HORSHAM, (Sussex), written by a friend there; but, indeed, I have seen the substance of it in the newspapers.

"HORSHAM, 15th Nov., 1830.—SIR,—Take the following particulars as correct information for our hereditary and other law-makers assembled in London. On Monday the 15th of November, the Tithe Audit of a Mr. Dallaway was held at the parish of Slinfold. He usually comes once a year, and takes from the tithe-payers about three hundred pounds, leaving seventy for his journeyman's wages. As soon as the cloth was removed, after dinner, to commence the collection, the affrighted landlord of the inn at this obscure village, entered the room, in the greatest agitation, demanding his company to come to his assistance, as a party of about two hundred of the labouring classes had besieged his house. The farmers present invited them to a conference in the room respecting the object of their visit, which turned out to be a determination on their part, that the Rev. gentleman should receive *but two hundred pounds per annum*, and that the farmers should agree to a *higher price for labour*. Such was the determination on the part of the labourers, that the farmers found it prudent to comply with their demands. The Rev. gentleman went away without any money, not choosing to submit to the new laws made so unexpectedly. After the farmers paying the men for their time, they returned to their homes in peace. Similar meetings are going on in several parishes round here."

Tot up that, Mr. HUME! Negro-slavery that, Mr. BROUGHAM! Show us how that is to be gotten rid off by the trundling out of "Prince Waterloo." The plain, common-sense state of the case, if one could hope to get common sense into the heads of Scotchmen, is this: the labourers want, on an average, *double* the amount of wages that they now receive; the farmers cannot give them this without instant ruin to themselves, while they have to pay *rents and tithes*, and this they tell the labourers; the parsons are found in every parish, this is the time of the year when the farmers pay them for the tithes, and the labourers go to the parsons and tell them to take less than *their due from the farmers*. Never was a plainer case; and who is to believe that the farmers do not *approve* of these proceedings? Who does not see, that *all the tithes* must soon go in this

way; and who is to believe that the rents will remain untouched? The newspapers tell us, that "A public meeting of the *yeomanry* was held on Tuesday at Rochester, when it was unanimously resolved—'That at the present alarming crisis it is the duty of the landowners and clergy, by a liberal abatement of rent and tithes, to assist the farmers in bearing those additional burdens which the peculiar circumstances of the times necessarily imposed upon them.'"

Kelts are, I dare say, very useful things, in certain cases; they might cover a *Dungeness* light-house for the venerable Whig, DADDY COKE, or a batch of *Crown-lands* for a great Yorkshire Whig; but, of what use are *kelts* in a case like this! Well, then, what is to be done? Why, the landlords, to keep rents, must get the taxes taken off the malt, soap, sugar, candles, tobacco, tea, and other things of the labourer, and the assessed taxes of the farmer and shop-keeper; and then it will remain for Mr. HUME to tot up what is left for the Civil List, army, ordnance, navy, colonies and the fundholder: first to tot up the remaining items, and then to divide them amongst the several claimants. That's all. Nothing can be more simple. Only two rules of Arithmetic, addition and division. Only this little thing; but this little thing must be done; or this whole fabric goes to pieces.

What, then, will the new Ministry do for the people? That is the question. Not what speeches they will make, but what they will do for us.

1. Will they reform the Parliament, and let every man vote, and by ballot? and when?
2. Will they repeal the malt-tax?
3. Will they repeal the sugar and tea tax?
4. Will they repeal tradesmen's assessed taxes?
5. Will they repeal those horrible Six-Acts that remain in force?
6. Will they repeal 1 Geo. IV., about apprehended riots?
7. Will they abolish the *gendarmerie*?
8. Will they reduce the army to its old standard of peace?
9. Will they lop off all unmerited pensions?
10. Will they free Ireland from transportation without trial by jury?
11. Will they repeal the new-treason law?

12. Will they repeal the law making it death to attempt to seduce a soldier from his duty?
13. Will they repeal the new felony law, making it felony to take an apple off a tree?
14. Will they repeal the new trespass law?
15. Will they repeal the transportation-for-poaching law?
16. Will they repeal Ellenborough's act, under which so many men have been hanged for resisting game-keepers?
17. Will they repeal Sturges Bourne's brace of poor-laws?
18. Will they put an end to the horrid tread-mill?
19. Will they put an end to the harnessing of men, making them work like cattle, and separating them by force from their wives?
20. Will they make the Aristocracy and the soldiers pay postage on their letters, as is done by the farmer, the trader, the artisan and the labouring man?
21. Will they make the parsons pay back the 1,600,000*l.* that Perceval and Liverpool gave them out of the taxes?
22. Will they make the parsons pay back what they got in half-pay after they had livings in the church?
23. Will they put an end to the military and naval academies?
24. Will they cause the bishopricks, benefices, and abbey-lands to be assessed, beyond other property, for the relief of the poor, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. Ruggles, as stated in introduction to Vol. II. of History of Protestant Reformation.
25. Will they now, now that they have the power, institute an inquiry into the bloody transactions which took place at Manchester, in 1819?
26. Will they cause OLIVER and EDWARDS now to be brought to light, and, at any rate, take from them any emoluments that they may now be deriving from the taxes imposed on us?

Here are twenty-six things, every one of which ought immediately to be done, and my opinion is, that they will do not one out of the twenty-six; that their economy will be all talk, and no effect to be felt by the people; and that their reform of the Parliament will be, in effect, no reform at all; that, insulting as the Duke's speech was, Brougham's project will be still more insulting. But, after all, the taxes are the main thing; and these they cannot sensibly reduce without a radical reform of the Parliament; which alone is adequate to an EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT of the affairs of the country.

No. 6 of TWO-PENNY TRASH, to be published on the last day of this month, will contain, in an *Address to the Farmers of Kent*, my opinions fully stated on what *they now ought to do*.

No. 3 of HISTORY of GEORGE IV., to be published on the same day, contains the true account of the matchless intrigues of the WINGS, on one side, and of the No-POPERY PEOPLE on the other side, and of the crucifying of the poor Princess of Wales between the two, in 1806 and 1807, and lets out all the secret of the means by which Perceval, Scott, Eldon and Co., became the Ministers of the Prince Regent in 1811.—N. B. The future Numbers of the History will be *price 6d*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM MR. WILLIAM COBBETT.

To the Editor of the Register.

LETTER IV.

Paris, 7th Nov., 1830.

SIR,

1. In the Chamber of Deputies the disposition of the Government was yesterday announced with regard to the *press*. A general discussion stood in the order of the day, upon a motion of M. Bavoux, for a reduction of the *cautionnement* and also of the *stamp*, which is of six centimes, or *one sous and one-fifth*. The subject was viewed in two lights by M. de la BORDE, namely, as to the reduction which lowering the stamp would make in the revenue, and as to the danger, politically, from lowering the *cautionnement*; and he argued that the revenue would not be diminished, and that the preventive effect of the deposit was not necessary to prevent licentiousness, as there was law to punish it. M. LAMETH made a most violent speech, inveighing against the placards which he was in the daily habit of seeing (I hope he reads them and your Letter to Talleyrand amongst the number), against little hand-bills which poor people cry about the streets, containing extracts from the newspapers, at one sous each; these hand-bills are generally perfectly "in order,"

for the extracts I have seen have almost always been taken from the *Moniteur*; but the extracts are to the point. I saw in one which I bought, an account of some young men who had been going to Spain being detained in Bayonne, by the gates being shut earlier than usual; some young men from the country were thus shut in and prevented from going to their homes in the evening, and at last the National Guard, who kept guard at the gates, were disposed to let the friends of liberty in Spain have liberty in France. "No such thing," said the Sous-prefect, who sent troops of the line to "*relieve*" the National Guard: "We are not tired yet," said the National Guard; and an engagement was just going to commence, when the Prefect rescinded the orders of the Sous-prefect. While upon this subject let me propose this *query*; whether the Sous-prefect will be removed; and also this; whether the Consul at *Barcelona*, who is a cousin of BOURMONT, now commanding Ferdinand's forces, and going to have the command of his army of 80,000 men, who are to have muskets, powder, and ball, great-coats and caps from England; whether this Consul will be removed either! One more question; but this is on principal, not upon fact: What does the *law of nations* say upon one nation supplying two other nations at the same time with munitions of war? And how is the liberal supply of muskets from the Tower itself to the King of the French consistent with the supply to Ferdinand, unless these two kings are upon a good understanding?

2. M. LAMETH complained that these "*miserables*" who cried about the *hand-bills*, and also that all *placarding*, were not *put down* according to law. He said that there were journals also existing *contrary to law*, and containing the most horrible doctrines, leading to *republicanism*. He said that it was *time to have done* talking of the *sovereignty of the people*, and that that sovereignty, at any rate, *existed in their representatives*, to whom, in *electing them*, they gave up their sovereignty! To have made this out, he should show

that the deputies *are* the representatives of the people, freely chosen. After being *cheered exceedingly* for all this, by the *right* and *centres*, that is to say, by the parts of the House where a majority sit, he ceased, and the Minister of Marine spoke for the Government. He concluded differently from M. de LA BORDÈ; he said that the Government could not afford to relinquish any part of its revenue at this moment, and that with regard to the *cautionnement*, this must, at any rate, remain in a proportion with the fines which were inflicted by law; whether the law would finally be altered, the Government had not yet made up its mind. They are afraid to *give trust* for fines and damages or for the bonds to pay them. There is a French maxim, "*Qui cautionne paye*" ("He that is security pays"), and in the case of the press it is so indeed. I must observe, however, that it is not confined to the press, as it is rather a general custom for securities to be paid down. But then the arbitrariness of subjecting a newspaper to this security, as if the proprietor were a collector of taxes, and had on the other hand the money of the nation in his pocket entrusted to him!

3. The Minister of Marine finished his speech by answering a speech made by M. MAUGIN, the day before, relative to foreign affairs. M. Maugin wished for the interpretation of the Government upon the speech of the King of England, so far as it applied to an interference in Belgium. Upon this subject he said: "Gentlemen, the Chamber has been entertained about a document emanating from an august source, and which has been represented to it as being a ground, if not of disquietude, at least of attention, and as being such that it required serious explanations. Gentlemen, this document gives sufficient proof in its terms of the firm maintenance of peace, and its terms have been commented on in the most satisfactory manner in the Houses of the English Parliament. The chief of the administration has protested against all armed intervention in the affairs of Belgium. France is

"animated by the same pacific spirit; she will respect all existing treaties and stipulations. Negotiations are open at this moment; they have not given, and will not lead to, any war-like movement, and never, we hope, will the termination of these negotiations be followed by the appearance of an armed intervention against this neighbouring country of France. We, Gentlemen, we will never go to war but for the defence of territory, or when the national honour is attacked." This speech was applauded in the centres; the general discussion upon the motion of M. BAVOUX relative to the press was closed, a report upon it being to be heard on Monday, and the Chamber rose.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

4. With regard to the *press*, the report which I mentioned on Sunday, as being to be brought up yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, it has regulated the *cautionnement* at 3000 francs of yearly interest, being a reduction of one-half, and the other half to be returned to the various proprietors of journals. It also regulates the postage of newspapers, and also the stamp, at a lower rate. Up to this time, the expense of postage and of stamp amounted to thirteen centimes (hundredths of a franc) out of twenty upon the price. The report was adopted by a great majority. M. BAVOUX had proposed that the *cautionnement* should be reduced to one-quarter; and M. de TRACEY, that it should be abolished and also the stamp, and that each journal should pay a patent of from 1000 to 2000 francs a year, in order that the revenue should not lose. This latter was the proposition most equitable for the journalists, and placed them on the footing of other professions which pay for patents. Both these propositions were *rejected by a great majority*; and M. LAFITTE, as Minister of Finance, said that the Minister of Marine had, on Saturday, delivered the sentiment of the Government, which was, unanimously, that *in the present times, when commerce was suffering so much, the Government could not relinquish any part of its revenue,*

ana must wait for a time more favourable. Nevertheless, they do relinquish a part. The question is, now, What methods will be taken to enforce the giving the present deposit from the journals who have not complied with the law for the former one. M. BENJAMIN-CONSTANT submitted a proposition that two months should be given for this; but this proposition was not taken into consideration yesterday.

5. You will perceive, therefore, an inconsistency between the proceedings of the new ministry, and the expectation which I expressed at the beginning of my former letter, that the change amounted to a sweeping-off of the principles of those who have been turned out. Great qualifications must always be understood, I am afraid, when I have the rashness to expect any-thing good for the people. While I think of it, I had better request you, whenever you see an adjective, such as *good*, *honest*, *virtuous*, or any laudatory epithet applied by me to public men, to scratch it out in the manuscript. I cannot possess any means of positively knowing of the existence of such qualities, and as I wish to confine myself to facts, as far as individuals are concerned, whenever I suffer myself to become an echo to thoughtless and ungrounded praise, or any praise at all, I shall be particularly obliged to you to correct the effect of my inadvertence. Upon the same principle, I shall abstain as much as I can from offering you any anecdotes or relations respecting individuals which have not an immediate application to politics. What I related in my last letter but one, about a clerk of Rothschild's being furnished with a horse for the National Guard, is of this nature, and I should, upon reflection, not have mentioned it. These fund-holding and loan-jobbing establishments are all so stupendously opulent here, that probably there is hardly a clerk in them who does not keep his horse; and a moment's reflection convinces one, that it is not that they have not horses, but that they have them, which is connected with political evil.

Paris, 15th November.

6. The law affecting these journals has passed the Deputies, but it is yet to pass the Peers, and also to receive the sanction of the King; and, it is expected by some that the cautionnement will not be enforced. Others say, that they will be seized. I cannot understand the reason of the law not passing entirely; for, either the whole of the journals must be excepted from any cautionnement, or these must be suppressed. I think that the reduction has been made to take from the law the name of the originators of it (if possible) for the purpose of crushing these new journals with less odium.

7. Last Wednesday, there was the greatest possible curiosity and anxiety to have information from London. It was rumoured, that the streets were barricaded, and that blood-shed and fire was every-where! The truth is now known; but the state of England, through you principally, is now pretty well known; and the knowledge of it is of vast value to the French, as this knowledge of it by them will, in the end, be of vast use to the people of England. The French now know, that, as to continental interference, the English government is *hors de combat*! That's a great comfort.

8. The trials of the ministers are preparing with extreme slowness. They will last a long time. The only thing likely to make things march at present, is a suspicion that justice will not be done here: if there should not be refusals to pay taxes to a great extent. Talleyrand will not be recalled. The last ministry have declared that they sought a king as near to the old dynasty as they could; and the present pretty nearly declare that they follow the late one as nearly as possible. But, in fact, nothing can be said to be settled. Men are waiting for what change is to take place. The short question seems to be here, as well as in England, Shall the working-people live on potatoes, or shall the funding system be destroyed? I have read, with inexpressible delight, that the labourers of Kent are resolved no longer to live on potatoes. I am, &c.,

WM. COBBETT, JUN.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nov. 5.

(Continued from p. 722.)

Mr. HUME called on the hon. Member for Callington to show why he (Mr. H.) was a dangerous man. He asked him what were the exaggerated and inflammatory expressions he had used? He had never uttered such exaggerations in that House as the hon. Member for Callington. (Laughter.) It ill became him (Mr. B.) to join the Government in damaging his (Mr. H.'s) statements. He denied his allegations altogether of not having explained away any exaggerations into which he might have fallen. It was unfriendly in the hon. Gentleman, in a man enjoying his great consequence, which was far more than he (Mr. H.) thought he deserved for any thing he had done, to endeavour to damage his statements. He deprecated all attempts to hold him up as a man who was urging the public to their ruin. The hon. Gentleman denied that there was distress. Every man spoke as he felt. (Laughter.) The hon. Member did not feel it with his great rent-roll and his money right and left. But on his own authority he could say that distress prevailed in the agricultural, the manufacturing, and all the other great interests. He had a right to complain of having his statements damaged. (Laughter.) Words or phrases used in a former debate should not be again brought forward: a member should only allude to the tone of a speech which had been delivered; therefore the right hon. Gentleman was irregular; and if his hon. Friend did not stand up and tell the exaggerated expressions he had used that evening, he too would be irregular. His hon. Friend, too, the worthy Alderman, got a bee in his bonnet the other night and attacked him. (Loud laughter, and cries of "question.") He took that opportunity of stating, that if any body cried "question" during the session while he was speaking, he would that instant move an adjournment, and put a stop to all business. It was very indecent, he had his eye on them. (Laughter.) He saw the cry come from a corner in which there was a Secretary to the Treasury and a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir (said he to the Speaker), I will bring them up on a complaint before you. (Great laughter.) If they wish to stay they must behave themselves. They may go away if they like, but I'll make their absence known to the country. (Laughter.) Now I hope you'll take it well, (addressing the hon. Members from whom he supposed the cry proceeded.) (Loud laughter.) He knew the right hon. Secretary was impatient; but he had borne his lash with great patience. (He did hold up both his hands and eyes, when the hon. Member for Callington declared his ignorance of the power of money or place, sinecures or taxes, in that House. Let the hon. Member go to the back of the Treasury benches, and let them not have him

in their quarters. He did not like snakes in the grass; if the hon. Member was to attack them in the flank, let him not be in their camp.

KING'S PRINTER.

Mr. HUME moved for papers relative to this most curious affair. In the year 1799, Mr. Pitt granted a patent to John Reeves, Robert George Eyre, and Andrew Strahan, appointing them the King's printers for the period of thirty years. The chief object of the patent was to secure to John Reeves a sinecure of 1,500*l.* a year. Mr. Pitt knew at the time that the profit was estimated at 3,000*l.* a year, and he wished John Reeves to be secured in the half of that sum for his life. The patent comprehended not only Bibles and Prayer-books but Acts of Parliament, and many other things relating to that and the other House. In 1810 a Committee, of which the hon. Member for Dorsetshire was Chairman, sat to inquire into this patent, and they then made a report which was intended to be a guide to future Governments. He complained that the Governments had not acted upon the recommendation of that Committee. He had told them that John Reeves had been secured in the possession of half the profits of the patent, and in the year 1807 that person filed a bill in Chancery, calling on the others for a discovery of the profits. In that bill he alleged that the income amounted to 36,000*l.* and that the net profits were 13,000*l.* a year. With respect to the hon. Member who was now connected with the office of King's printer, he would not say that that hon. Member had always voted for the Government *in consequence of that appointment*, as he was not then present in the House (hear, hear, hear, from Mr. Spottiswoode); but he would say, that he never knew the instance in which that hon. Member had voted against the Government.

Mr. SPOTTISWOODE contended that the charges of the King's printers *would not be found unreasonable*. He begged to know on what ground the hon. Member for Middlesex had dared to assert that he (Mr. Spottiswoode) had entered into a compact with Government that he should always vote in their favour. He had entered into no such compact; he denied the charge; and if the hon. Member would not retract it he should throw it back in his teeth. It did not follow, because he differed from the hon. Member for Middlesex, that he (Mr. Spottiswoode) must, of course, be corrupt. He had not the slightest objection to the production of the patent, or of the accounts, and he challenged inquiry of every kind. He doubted, however, whether the Bill and answer in Chancery could be properly laid upon the table.

Mr. HUME remarked that the hon. Member (Mr. Spottiswoode) had thrown at him what he (Mr. Hume) had never cast in the first instance. Although there was no compact, it was constantly found that the King's printer had voted with Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER added,

that what had roused the hon. Member's indignation was the notion that he was under a compact to vote for Ministers.

Mr. SPORRISWOODE said that as he had understood the charge, he could not help disclaiming it.

The true history of this affair is this: Pitt gave the King's Printership to Mr. Reeves, in 1799, for thirty years, as a reward for his services as Chairman of the "LOYAL ASSOCIATION against Republicans and Levellers;" that is to say, an association for preventing parliamentary reform, by the means of publications, spies, and the like. The patent was given to Reeves *only*; but "*Hypocrisy personified*" and two others of the same crew, beset Pitt, and made him divide the thing between Reeves, Eyre, and Strahan. Reeves made a contract with the others, to give up his share for 3,000*l.* a year; but, finding that he had been deceived as to the worth of the thing, he filed a Bill in Chancery to set aside the contract; but, the parties then agreed to give him 4,500*l.* a year, and thereupon the Bill was withdrawn. This he continued to receive for thirty years; so that he got, from this source alone, 135,000*l.* sterling! And this is the way our money goes, and this is the cause of all the calamities of the country! Reeves did *no business* for this of any sort; he employed *no capital*; what he got was *over and above the usual profit*; so that, here were 13,500*l.* a year, at the least, SINECURE PROFITS; and this, in thirty years, amounts to 405,000*l.* sterling! And yet, the Duke of Wellington has, in his economical arrangements, just renewed this patent! This office has always had a member in the House, during the last thirty years! And, is this system to continue? Oh, no! but for a very little while longer.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Mr. HUME moved for a Copy of the Regulations now in force for granting Pensions and Allowances to Widows of Officers in the Army and Navy, and Ordnance; to Clerks in Public Offices, &c., in the United Kingdom. He observed that he wished to bring the principle of granting pensions before the House; for, as far as his opinion went, he was quite ready

to agree to a resolution, that from this day no new pension should be granted. He did not wish the law to be retrospective; and he was willing, if necessary, that the *pay of officers should be raised*. As matters now stood, extravagance was encouraged by the expectation of a pension. He took this opportunity of stating, that until *this vice were taken out of the Poor Laws*, the country would never have a *bold independent peasantry*; and he contrasted the situation of the peasantry of England with that of the peasantry of Scotland, where, however, much distress was prevalent. He hoped that the subject would be discussed in this session upon a new principle.

Mr. RUTHVEN hoped that the principle of not granting pensions to the relics of those who had *faithfully served their country* would never be sanctioned by the House of Commons, and complained that a number of inferior but *deserving clerks* had been turned out of their offices *without pensions*.

Lord F. L. GOWER vindicated the manner in which the pensions of widows were at present regulated, and denied that it led to extravagance on the part of officers. His predecessors in the situation he now filled had long struggled against feelings of compassion in granting pensions.

Mr. WARBURTON said, that if the noble Lord really meant to introduce economy in his department, he must arm himself with sternness to resist appeals to his feelings. All the hon. Member for Middlesex wanted was, that *officers and men in the army and navy* should be placed upon the *same footing*.

Mr. HUME added, that he objected to granting a pension to the widow of the *rich man*, and excluding the widow of the *poor man*; they ought all to be placed upon the *same footing*.

Yes, they ought to be placed upon the *same footing*; that is to say, to have *no pensions at all*. The widow of a *labouring man* is more worthy of a pension than the widow of any *soldier or sailor*. But, this is a part of our *costly system*; and Mr. Hume does not appear to see that he is, in this way, *upholding this system*. He wants to *change the poor-laws*, so as to make a "*bold peasantry*." What! is he going to souse himself in *this slough*, which has swallowed up so many *bright legislators*! Take off the taxes, Mr. HUME; but to do this you must *get rid of the dead-weight*, and, alas! you are for making it heavier! In short, *you would keep up the system*. This I see clearly; and your attempts to do it will *swamp* you in a very short time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 8.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

LORD ABERDEEN said, that the Government did not mean any *armed* interference, but yet he seemed to say, that the *treaties* were to be *maintained*. The Marquis of LANSDOWN deprecated *all interference whatsoever*, and spoke rather in praise of events in France and Belgium.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, having differed from the noble Earl (Earl Aberdeen) during the greater part of the last Session, thought it but justice to him now to declare, that he cordially approved of the determination which that noble Lord evinced to preserve the faith of the treaties to which we were pledged. He had heard with great pain the eulogium pronounced by a noble Marquis (Lansdown) on the revolution of France. Did the noble Marquis blind himself to the fact that that revolution was only commencing, and that it might ere long inundate Europe with blood? How noble Lords could come down to the House, and pronounce eulogiums on such a state of things, he was at a loss to conceive. If his information was correct, the Chamber of Deputies of that country had annihilated one-half of the Chamber of Peers, and when the Government appointed by it showed a disposition to extend mercy to persons who had been perhaps misguided, or had misruled, it was told that the mob would not allow the National Guard to do their duty, and that that Guard would open their ranks, and let the mob pass, sooner than see mercy extended to the prisoners. He (Lord Londonderry) thought that there was blood behind the revolution, and if it extended to Belgium, what, then, would become of the peace of Europe. He was convinced that the policy of this country was to preserve a decided and cordial union with those allies who had for twenty years cordially united with them in their struggles to obtain peace, and he was convinced that by the preservation of that union they might bid defiance to all the mischief which threatened them abroad. Looking at affairs at home, he confessed himself a coward, for he looked with fearful apprehension at the signs of the times. It was the duty of that House, however, to stand by the Throne and the Executive, and if the noble Earl opposite (Earl Grey) for whose talents he had all his life preserved the highest admiration; if that noble Lord and the aristocracy would stand by the Throne, the opinions of the fomenters of mischief would soon cease to make themselves heard, and their power dwindle into dust.

After this noble brother of Castlereagh had concluded, a talk took place about the City dinner, and the Duke of Wel-

lington gave that fine explanation which was quoted at full length in the *last Register*. Nothing occurred besides, worthy of particular notice, except a speech of Lord RADNOR, which has excited a good deal of attention, and the report of which is as follows:

The Earl of RADNOR did not think the second explanation of the noble Duke satisfactory. The noble Duke had told the House that he had received information from a variety of quarters, respecting intended tumults; but he had not stated whether he took the trouble to inquire whether those apprehensions were well founded or groundless. If the noble Duke had made any investigation into the subject, he had certainly come to a different result from that at which the Court of Aldermen had arrived. He regretted that the letter signed by the Secretary for the Home Department had circulated for sixteen hours in different parts of the country, unaccompanied even by that explanation which His Majesty's Ministers now gave of the matter. If there was disaffection in London, was there not also disaffection in the country, and would not that letter create confusion and alarm? Would it have no effect in Ireland? If the noble Duke had inquired into the statements contained in the letter of the Lord Mayor elect, and found them correct, will he not follow up the step he has taken by some other measure? What caused this disaffection; what occasioned this rebellion in London? Forty or fifty thousand respectable householders were ready to be sworn in to preserve the peace. What, then, was the fear? There must be a rebellion, if the Lord Mayor, with that great force, was incapable of preserving the peace. The noble Duke was bound to take measures to inquire into the causes of disaffection in this town, and which were being spread in several parts of the country. He expressed his astonishment at the indifference with which their Lordships had treated this important question. *It was quite surprising that when matters of such moment ought to occupy their attention, they had consumed nearly an hour in questions about the slave-trade, and radical or moderate reform.* He gave credit to the noble Duke for having investigated the information he received, for it would have been the height of rashness not to do so; but he thought the noble Duke ought to have seized the first moment of coming down to that House, and calling upon their Lordships to take measures to preserve the peace of the country. He should say no more at present; but he thought, that if the Ministers did not follow up the course they had taken by some substantial measures, it would seem a betrayal of their trust.

I should be very sorry to appear to desire to stretch the meaning of this; but, it certainly, in the opinion of all

that I have heard speak of it, does look like one of those speeches by which Old WILBERFORCE (purely from his piety and love of the people) used to scold Pitt into the passing of dungeon and gagging bills!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A great deal of talk about the City-feast affair; but *no fact* not to be found in the report of the proceedings of the *Common Council*, contained in the last Register. Mr. HUME talked of an address to *turn the Duke out*, which excited a laugh, as well it might; for, *who is to supply his place*. Turn him out? For what? *Because he will not propose a real reform of parliament*. Who is to come in, then? For, who *will* propose it, *with the intention of causing it to be carried*? Will this be done by *any* man, in either House? *Why*, then, put out the Duke? The Duke is "*unpopular*." His successor would be even *more* unpopular, unless he did that which not one man has yet expressed his willingness to do. No matter as to his want of talent or of any-thing else; *in* he must remain, or *the whole system goes to pieces*. That it will go to pieces at last is likely enough; but, those who have the power to put out and put in Ministers will naturally wish to hold it together as long as they can. Things have totally changed: there are *no parties now*; there is *no scramble for loaves and fishes*; for there are none of these; the scramble is, as I always said it would be, *to keep out of harm's way*.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 9.

FIRES IN KENT.

Lord TEYNHAM gave notice of his intention to move, on Monday next, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to give his consent for the *formation of a corps of volunteers*, for the protection of the peace and property of the county of Kent. The noble Lord also gave notice of his intention, at the same time, to bring forward a proposition for a *reconsideration of the Poor Laws as applied to the same county*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. O'CONNELL having presented a petition praying for this repeal, Mr. DAWSON answered the speech of Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. DAWSON observed, that the hon. and learned Member for Waterford had spoken so indefinitely with respect to the period at which it was his intention to bring forward the question of the repeal of the Union, because he knew that he did not dare to bring it forward. The House must not suppose that the hon. and learned Gentleman was the organ of the people of Ireland. He might be the organ of the mob of Ireland; but the people of Ireland disclaimed him. Whenever the subject came to be actually agitated, every man of property, every man of influence, and almost every man of intelligence, would be found arrayed against the repeal. The arguments in the petition, which the hon. and learned Gentleman had just presented, were childish, and the allegations unfounded. The Union had had the most beneficial effects. No repeal of the Union was talked of until the separation of Belgium from Holland; and then the hon. and learned Gentleman thought an excellent opportunity was afforded him for indulging in his usual agitation, and for exciting a mob to follow at his heels. The hon. and learned Member had recourse to every kind of misrepresentation in furtherance of his purposes. Among other things he had made the extravagant statement that eight hundred families had been driven from the estates of a noble Earl in Wicklow; for the House must recollect that it was the hon. and learned Gentleman's practice, both there and elsewhere, to make assertions without any foundation. Mr. Chaloner, a highly respectable man, lately Member for York, who was the agent of the noble Earl to whom he had alluded, had published a letter in an Irish Paper, in which he declared that a more gross falsehood had never been uttered. He (Mr. Dawson) would not say any-thing as to the courtesy of that expression; but he would say that he believed Mr. Chaloner, and that he did not believe the hon. and learned Gentleman. It was possible that the hon. and learned Gentleman might retract his assertion. If, however, he should do so, his retraction would not be more satisfactory to him (Mr. Dawson) than his assertion.

Mr. O'CONNELL (after another member had backed Dawson) did not complain, for he was proud of the attacks that had been made upon him by two individuals, the one the late Member for the county of Londonderry, the other the present Member. He would tell the one that his exertions, after he had been called to the bar, had made him his equal, in spite of all the baseness of attempted monopoly, in spite of every effort of religious bigotry, in spite of the foulest conspiracy that was ever attempted against civil liberty. He would ask the other if he had not largely participated in the public money, if he had not put shovels full of it into his pockets? As to the repeal of the Union, he (Mr. O'Connell) had called on the electors of the county of Waterford to return him on the ground of his proposing that repeal. Adverting to what had been said

on the subject of tax-gatherers in Ireland; it ought to be recollected that before the Union the debt of Ireland was only sixteen millions. Did the hon. Gentleman know that no country was at that time so lightly taxed as Ireland? He knew perfectly why the hon. Member had addressed him in the manner in which he had done. But what was the hon. Gentleman's superiority over him? Could he point out one single benefit which he had conferred upon Ireland? The hon. Gentleman had alluded to the occurrences on Lord Fitzwilliam's estate. He (Mr. O'Connell) had never said that 800 families had been expelled from the noble Lord's estates. Eight hundred persons was his expression. The hon. Member had read a letter, couched in exceedingly improper terms from Mr. Chaloner. He would say nothing about the courtesy of that letter; but he would say, that the hon. Gentleman should have done him the justice to say that it was 800 persons. He repeated, that he had never said 800 families. He had never been represented to have said so in any of the newspapers. He repeated, however, that 800 persons were so driven out; and he had that day received documents to prove it. On one farm alone, 60 families had received notice to quit on the 1st of May. When he mentioned these discharges, he was speaking of the subletting; and the persons discharged were under-tenants. His assertion, therefore, was completely borne out by the fact. Did hon. Gentlemen think that by assailing him in this manner, they could put him down? In the neighbourhood of Newry the majority might perhaps not be favourable to the repeal of the Union; but he knew that three of the provinces were decidedly favourable to the repeal; he knew also that many of the influential persons in Newry were favourable to it; and he knew that an attempt to get up a petition in favour of the Union at Belfast had failed. He was not acquainted with the constituents of the hon. Gentleman, but he understood that they were a pugnacious race. When the Catholics in former days surrendered their arms to them, under the promise of protection, that protection they did not receive; but he would go no farther on that subject; it was a feud which he wished over. An hon. Member had called his (Mr. O'Connell's) constituents a mob. Nothing could be more untrue. Never had any assertion been made by human being, the most miserably degraded in character, that was so untrue. He felt himself in all respects superior to the hon. Member. He (Mr. O'Connell) had had the representation of three counties in Ireland offered to him. That if he had chosen he might have been returned for any of those counties was obvious, as they had all returned candidates standing on the same interest. How, then, could the hon. Gentleman who had been turned out of the county which he had represented, compare himself with him? He (Mr. O'Connell) was an Irishman representing Ireland. The hon. Gentleman was an

Irishman representing nothing Irish. He had escaped from an Irish county into an English rotten borough; and the hon. Gentleman ventured to compare himself with him (Mr. O'Connell), an independent representative of the Irish people, freely chosen! This was the rancour of a little mind; the ebullition of a low nature, envying what it did not, and could not, possess. His constituents might have selected an abler representative, but they could not select one less liable to be intimidated. He would do that duty to his country which it deserved at his hands. It had been well said by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, by Lord Plunkett, that Ireland never wrung anything from England but as if it were drops of her heart's blood. With reference to another hon. Gentleman, he would merely observe, that the glorious Brownlow of 1762, on whose tomb was inscribed that he found Ireland a province, and left it an independent nation, could be eclipsed only by a Brownlow of 1831, who should vote with him (Mr. O'Connell) for a repeal of the Union. For himself, having been born in an independent nation, he trusted that he should die in one.

DISTRESS.

After this, LITTLETON, a Member for Staffordshire, made a charge of misrepresentation against Mr. O'CONNELL, which the latter manfully repelled. Mr. PORTMAN next came with anxious inquiries whether the Ministers had ready any measure of relief for the *distress of the people*. Several members pressed this point, and called for inquiry. PEEL said he was ready to do any thing; but thought country gentlemen more able to suggest. His speech, and that of Knatchbull and that of Briscoe, upon this subject, are really piquant! WROTTESELEY, Member for Staffordshire and a banker, had called for *vigorous measures*; others for *reduction of taxation*.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said, it was extremely difficult at one and the same time to enforce the *strictest economy* and *exercise the energy* that should belong to the governing power in any state. Infantry and cavalry were to be *disbanded*, scarcely a soldier was to be allowed in aid of the *civil power*, Government were compelled to *dismiss the yeomanry*; and when disturbances arose, they were told that they ought not to leave them to be suppressed by the constables, but ought instantly to *crush them with a strong hand*. (Hear, hear.) He would call upon the hon. Member for Kent to say, if his Majesty's Government had not done all, under the circumstances, which could be expected of them for the suppression of those disturbances? He had further to

state, that though at a great public inconvenience, and to the neglect of other pressing matters, the *Secretary for the Treasury* was at the present moment at Maidstone, endeavouring to trace the causes of that extraordinary mystery which had, up to the present moment, eluded their most careful investigation; there were also at Maidstone every police officer who, in the present state of the metropolis, could be spared. To this he had to add, that he had authorised the Lord Lieutenant of the county to call out and embody the *peasantry*, rather than resort to the regular military force. It would be a gross error to suppose that the disturbance in a neighbouring county was local. Its object, he could have no doubt, was general, the fires, constituting its overt acts, were neither executed by the hands, nor devised by the heads, of the peasantry of the county of Kent; no suspicion attached to the resident population, the whole of the matter, whatever might be its origin, was devised by other heads than theirs, and proceeded upon principles, not local, but general. Though, up to the present moment, no detection had taken place; but he did hope that the time was at hand when not only the hands by which the offences were committed, but, what was infinitely more important, the heads by which they were devised, would be brought to condign punishment.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL bore testimony to the fact, that Government had given immediate assistance on being applied to, and he had much satisfaction in being able to state, that in the eastern part of the county, the efforts for the suppression of disturbance had not been altogether unsuccessful; and in the eastern part of the county he had the means of knowing that many of the inhabitants had used great exertion to discover the causes of the disturbance, and to put an end to it. Similar exertions had, he had learned also, been used in other parts of the county, for the same purpose; but the continuance of those exertions was more than could be expected from individuals, if public measures were not resorted to for the restoration of peace and tranquillity. From every inquiry that he was enabled to make, he could declare that the conflagrations in the county of Kent were not caused by the peasantry of the land. He was persuaded that the peasantry were actuated by a very different feeling from that which influenced the authors of those outrages; the peasantry were, he was assured, full of attachment to their employers, and the least likely in the world to commit acts of that diabolical character. Another consideration led him to acquit the peasantry of Kent; they were not so ignorant as not to be aware that those burnings would prove most injurious to their own interest, even destroying the very means of their own subsistence.

Mr. BRISCOE regretted that the spirit which prevailed in the county of Kent had spread itself to two parishes in the county which he had the honour to represent (Surrey). He en-

tertained not the least doubt that the labouring poor of the district were perfectly innocent of those offences.

The rest of the proceedings of this day were wholly without interest. But there is something in these three speeches quite marvellous. Here is one of two things; *insincerity* indescribable, or *credulity* passing that of childhood! What! the fires not kindled by those who have demanded and enforced a rise of wages! Those fires kindled by strangers to the places where they have taken place! They see the labourers go in a body and threaten an overseer or a farmer; they hear their execrations on these parties; and when in a few hours afterwards, they see offensive parties' stacks on fire, they ascribe the fire to some one who has no connection with the county! This is really more ridiculous and contemptible than the conduct of the wittol, who still believed in the fidelity of his wife, though he saw the paramour with her between the sheets! But *why*, then, good Knatchbull; *why*, then, good Briscoe; *why* raise the wages? If the labourers do not kindle the fires, and are "*full of attachment to their employers*," why raise the wages? Is it because it is *just* to do it? A very good reason; but how comes it not to have been thought of *before*? How comes it to have been *just* as soon as those fires began to blaze? Enough, enough! If Lord TEYNHAM propose to *alter the poor-laws*, so as to make them what they were *forty years ago*, he is wise; but if any thing on the MALTHUSIAN principle be in his eye, he will create a *flame* indeed! If SCARLETT'S or SLANEY'S Bill had been passed, or NOLAN'S, the affair would have been settled long and long ago. STURGES BOURNE'S Bills have been the greatest immediate causes of the present effects. If Lord TEYNHAM would but read "*POOR MAN'S FRIEND*," he will attempt no *hardening* of the poor-laws. Better *repeal* all the laws on the subject that have been passed within the last forty years.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Nothing done in either House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 11.

Some conversation of little moment, and leading to no motion, about the Lord Mayor's-day affair.

STATE OF THE LABOURERS.

Lord WINCHILSEA brought in a bill for the purpose of *finding employment for the labourers*; but of the details of which an account will, of course, come hereafter.

Lord TEYNHAM said, that the noble Lord had stated that taxation had had no influence on the poor-laws; he thought quite differently. It was since the American war, when taxation had increased so much, that the condition of the agricultural labourer was deteriorated, and he conceived that deterioration had been mainly caused by two measures of finance. These two measures were the duties on hops and the duties on malt, which had prevented the poor man from brewing his own beer, and driven him from his cottage. When he had ceased to be a brewer he had ceased also to be a baker, and then had to go to the shop and the ale-house for all his food and drink. He had heard that the farmers around Battle, and that the farmers in several parts of Kent, had agreed to give their labourers fifteen shillings a week. They had met and resolved to do this in consequence of intimidation. He doubted the efficacy of the noble Earl's bill, and would recommend the Government to come to the help of the poor-laws. It was a cruel thing that the property in land was so excessively burdened; and he would also recommend that the Government should *tax funded property to support the poor*. He was, on the whole, glad to see their Lordships disposed to take the poor-laws into consideration, as he was sure, that unless that were done, the agricultural districts would be ruined.

The Duke of RICHMOND rose, not to discuss the bill of his honourable Friend, because he had not yet heard it read, but to deny the statement of the noble Lord who had just taken his seat. The noble Lord was not authorised to make that statement, as he was sure that he could not prove it. He did not deny that the farmers of Kent and Sussex might have agreed to raise the wages of their labourers, but he *denied that they had done so from the motive of intimidation*. The farmers of Kent and Sussex were not accessible to such motives, and he hoped the noble Lord would give them credit for *nobler motives*.

Lord TEYNHAM took all that the noble Duke had said in good part, as he was sure that the noble Duke could never mean to say anything that was not Parliamentary. But still he must persist in the opinion which he had given, which was, that the *yeomanry of these counties had raised their wages, not out of choice, but compulsion*. He had received a letter to that effect from a most respectable

individual well acquainted with the circumstances, in which it was stated that the farmers *had been forced to promise fifteen shillings a week*, although they could not pay it, and he was ready to produce that individual at the bar if required to do so.

The Duke of WELLINGTON assured the noble Lords who pressed this matter upon the attention of Government, that the Government had not been inattentive to the subject. The real truth was, that the administration of the poor-laws was so various in different places, that it was *impossible to find out where the evil lay*, or to prepare any one measure which would apply to all, for what would answer in one place would not answer in another. A noble Duke had said, that the Ministers knew nothing about the administration of the poor-laws; and it was true that they could not well know how they were administered in every parish, when the modes of administration were so exceedingly various. But the variety of these modes proved how very difficult it must be to find out a general remedy. He agreed in what had been stated respecting the consequences of the resort of the superabundant unemployed Irish to this country; but there again it was extremely difficult to find a remedy. The noble Lord opposite (Suffield) had himself suggested two remedies, or plans, which he thought would be attended with advantage in Norfolk; but it did not follow that what would be a beneficial plan in Norfolk would answer in Kent and Sussex. The Government, however, felt every disposition *to do all that lay in its power to remedy the evils* which had been the subject of so much complaint.

Thus, then, the *real struggle* is fairly begun. The labourers say *we will live*; the farmers say, *we have not the means to give you*; the labourers reply, *Go, then, to the lords and parsons and get the means*. Take the following from the BRIGHTON GAZETTE of the 9th instant. "In one of the eastern villages of this county a vestry meeting was held in the church after divine service, when all the principal inhabitants being present, it was determined to call in the labourers, of whom more than one hundred were assembled in the church-yard, and remonstrate with them. This was done. They were asked what they sought. An increase of wages was the reply. But (said the farmers) you know, from the price of corn and the amount of rates, that *we cannot afford to give more*. Then (rejoined the labourers) *the great ones must do it*. Comply (they added) with our demand, and *we will stand by you*; refuse, and

"there are one hundred men ready to join us at a moment's notice. And this occurred in a place where, twenty-four hours before, no man suspected the existence of the slightest discontent." Mark, "the great ones must do it!" The KENT HERALD has, upon this subject, the following printed remarks: "The aristocracy are in fact defending themselves from the demand for reduction of rents, defending themselves from the duty of assisting to procure the abolition of tithes held by themselves or their friends, and in obtaining such a reform of our whole corrupt political system as can alone place things on a basis permanently secure. We know how ready these haughty aristocrats, and the priests in their service, will be to raise the old clamour of 'revolutionary doctrines and inflammatory designs' against all who dare to propose a liberal mode of meeting the present crisis." Thus, then, the matter is well understood, at last. As I have a thousand times said, SOMETHING MUST GIVE WAY: the system must yield in one part or another: the MILLIONS are resolved to live; the HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS must make common cause with them; and the true dispute lies between the aristocracy and the fundholders. See, in last Register, the account of the labourers making the parson promise to lower his tithes! This is making common cause! It is impossible not to see, that the labourers were urged to this by the farmers! Here, here is the real pith of the subject. Long and long ago I told the farmers, that, at last, they must make common cause with the labourers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A long debate about the Irish "Subletting Act," for the repeal of which Mr. O'CONNELL moved, but which motion was lost by a majority of 150 against 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 12.

BURNINGS.

The Duke of RICHMOND (alluding to what Lord Teynham had said the night before), said that he was sorry to say, that no man who

heard the speech of the noble Lord could avoid receiving the impression, that its expressions were calculated to inflame the minds of the people, and aggravate the difficulties in which the farmers were placed with respect to their labourers. He was one of those who thought the agricultural labourers of this country were not adequately paid for their services; but he was quite certain that no course could be adopted more prejudicial to their interests, and the interests of their masters, than by making declarations in that House, or in either House, which would lead the labourers to believe that their objects could be effected by intimidating their masters. It was because the people of Kent and Sussex were, unhappily, in a state of excitement, that he thought nothing should be done to widen the breach between the labourer and the farmer; for it could not be too often repeated, or too widely disseminated, that the interests of the farmer, the landlord, and the labourer, were one and the same. (Hear, hear.)

LORD TEYNHAM was obliged to the noble Duke for the opportunity he had given him of explaining the meaning of what had fallen from him on a former evening. It was very far from his intention to excite the people to violence. The meaning of what he said was this,—that in consequence of what had happened in Sussex and elsewhere, the farmers had felt it to be right to raise the rate of wages; but he was at the same time fully prepared to admit that it was necessary to put down every attempt at intimidation, and that the labourers must not be led to expect that they can obtain any increased rate of remuneration for their services without the full consent of their employers. What he said on the former occasion was merely this—that the labourers had demanded a higher rate of wages, and that the farmers thought it prudent to comply.

The Marquess CAMDEN was happy to hear the language of the noble Duke (Richmond) with relation to the attempts of the labourers against their employers. He thought the declarations on that subject would do good, and that it was highly necessary the labourers should know that any attempt at intimidation was not approved of either by the Parliament or the country at large. He hoped, indeed, that the opinions of Parliament on this subject would go forth to the country, and that it would be understood both in Kent and elsewhere, that no man of either House approved of such a system. Any undertaking to raise the wages of the labourer under such circumstances must fail, because the amount was much greater than the farmer at present could afford to pay.

The Earl of DARNLEY said the disturbances in Kent could not have arisen from the lowness of the rate of wages, as it was a singular fact that the wages of labour were higher in the disturbed district than in any other place of the South. He believed the disturbances did not arise from an inadequate rate of wages,

but from the superabundance of labourers, and the want of employment. Throughout that part of Kent the wages of an able-bodied man were two shillings a-day; and if the farmers were disposed to give, as he understood some of them had agreed to give, two shillings and sixpence, *then in his opinion the distress would be increased*; because the farmer could not afford to employ so many labourers at two shillings and sixpence as he had formerly employed at two shillings.

One would hardly think it possible, that these men should have talked thus! As to the facts, look at the proceedings of the labourers.—But, now let us hear the farmers themselves, in their meeting at Rochester, last week, having been called together by the magistrates to consider of the propriety of calling out the yeomanry troops, to keep the labourers in awe. LORD CLIFTON, son of Lord Darnley, was the spokesman for the aristocracy.

“LORD CLIFTON addressed the farmers at considerable length upon the expediency of re-embodiment of the Yeomanry Cavalry, in consequence of the present disturbed state of the county. His Lordship stated, that the wish of Ministers had been intimated to the Lord Lieutenant that this force *should be revived*. He dwelt much upon the constitutional nature of that force—the loyalty and zeal which had always distinguished the men of Kent—and hoped that, upon the present occasion, similar feelings would be manifested.

“MR. BENTLEY observed, that the re-establishment of this corps was, undoubtedly, a proper subject of consideration; but the Yeomanry required that, previously to entering upon that topic, some explanation should be afforded them as to whether the principal landowners and clergy, who were parties most materially interested, would contribute, by a liberal abatement of rent and tithes, towards alleviating the burdens that now pressed heavily upon the farmers—and which, it was evident, would be considerably increased by the proceedings which now agitate the county; and he asked his Lordship whether he would sanction a resolution to the effect that such assistance was expedient?

“To this proposition his Lordship replied, that, standing there as an individual, he must decline pledging himself to any Resolution of that nature; he conceived that it was not connected with the question of raising the Yeomanry corps. The law had regulated the proportion of public burdens to be paid by different parties, and if any disproportion existed, it was a subject for the interference of the Legislature; and that, in his opinion, it was the duty of every liege subject to come forward in support of the state, upon every disturbance, without first inquiring into the

causes, or insisting upon a remedy for the abuses which occasioned it.

“MR. LARKIN contended, that the present force, if properly applied, was sufficient for the preservation of the peace against open riots; and that cavalry could not guard against the midnight incendiary. He thought that, in all probability, an event would take place in a few days, which by restoring the public peace, would obviate the necessity for any additional force, namely, the retirement of his Majesty's Ministers; and that, as a corrupt representation was the cause of most of the evils that afflict this country, so a reform in Parliament could alone remove them, and prevent their recurrence.

“MR. NEWSON strongly objected to the re-establishment of the Yeomanry Cavalry, particularly upon the recommendation of those Ministers whose misconduct alone had made any additional force at all questionable. He could but recollect, that upon the only occasion of the employment of that force, namely, the massacre of Manchester, it had acted in a manner which must ever remain as a stain upon the character of Englishmen.

“The meeting then, upon the motion of MR. BENTLEY, unanimously passed a resolution, ‘That, at the present alarming crisis, it is the duty of the landowners and clergy, by a liberal abatement of rent and tithes, to assist the farmers in bearing those additional burdens which the peculiar circumstances of the times necessarily impose upon them.’”

There they are, then! The farmers and tradesmen referring the labourers to the Lords and Parsons. There they are, doing what I have always recommended, what I recommended at this very town of Rochester, on the 13th of October; that is, the farmers and the rest of the middle class making common cause with the labourers. This cannot be resisted for any length of time!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEWSPAPERS.

LORD MORPETH presented a petition from the inhabitants of Manchester, praying for the abolition, or considerable reduction, of the Duty on Newspaper Stamps and Duties. At present those stamps and duties constituted two-thirds of the entire cost of the article in question. The consequence was, that it was monopolised by a few persons, who thereby acquired great power of misrepresentation. To reduce the duties would increase the revenue, in consequence of the much greater number of newspapers that it would cause to be circulated; and at the same time it would give great increased employment to paper-makers, printers, and others. His hon. Friend, the Member for Dover, had last session intimated his intention of making a motion on this subject. He begged to ask him if he meant to make such a motion in the present session?

He owned that he thought it would be highly expedient to adopt a proposition, which, while it was calculated to increase the revenue, was also calculated to *diffuse that sound political and religious knowledge* which was most essential to the maintenance of good government and social order.

Mr. P. THOMSON said, that it was decidedly his intention to bring forward the motion to which his noble Friend alluded, after Christmas.

Ah! Mr. Thomson, your motion will only excite a laugh! No, no! the parties will make common cause here! What! pass a law to add to the circulation of *Cobbett's Register*? Oh, no, no, no, NO! "A monopoly!" Aye, to be sure it is. Take away the stamp, and down goes the bloody *Old Times* and all the rest of the present daily papers, Dr. BLACK's writings excepted; and even the Doctor must look sharply about him. See what horror is excited in the loan-mongering Deputies in France, at the bare thought of removing the monopoly of the press. Oh! no: LORD MORPETH, if you be sincere, you are ignorant on the subject. None but a cheap government can bear a free press. It will be free in England whenever the BURKE'S PENSION shall be knocked off; and, in France, when the people shall not be taxed to uphold a debt and a peerage.

DISTRESS OF THE NATION.

Mr. BENETT presented a petition from the inhabitants of several parishes in Wiltshire, complaining of the great distress under which they were labouring, and which they attributed principally to the change in the currency, and praying to be relieved from taxation. The hon. Member characterised the petitioners as a most loyal and well-disposed set of people, and expressed his conviction, that notwithstanding the temptation held out to them by what had taken place in another part of the kingdom, they would not only refrain from outrage, but would be most active in repressing it.

Pity Mr. Benett took upon him to vouch so very positively for the labourers of Wiltshire; because here is a long winter coming. The best way will be to raise their wages at once; do that now, before there are any people coming in post-chaises to set fire to home-steads. But, by-the-by, if they will not "refrain from outrage themselves," how is it possible, that they can be "most active in

repressing it!" Ah! Mr. Benett, Mr. Benett! They will not be coaxed. Get their wages raised, Mr. Benett: take my advice, for once.

CIVIL LIST.

Mr. GORDON asked the right hon. Gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if it were his intention, previous to entering upon the discussion respecting the Civil List, to lay before the House the details of the English Pension List?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, his hon. Friend must be aware that the details of the English Pension List never were given.

Mr. GORDON replied, that as his right hon. Friend had, upon the present occasion, given many papers which were never given before, such as papers referring to the Scotch Establishment; and considering the declaration made by Government, that they intended to lay all information before the House, he trusted the details of this list would not be withheld.

Mr. HUME begged to remind the right hon. Gentleman, that when he made a similar demand in 1823, it was objected to upon the ground that the details could not be brought forward until there was a new settlement of the Civil List. He did not think a single shilling should be voted until all the information that might be required was laid before the House.

We did get a list of pensions in 1808. I got it: I, William Cobbett, got it: I have it bound up in a volume, endorsed "SPLENDID PAUPERS." I have had it in use ever since; it has been the stock-book of all those who have been working the THING from that day to this: I have said a hundred times, that we sha'l never have another through the same channel. Perceval granted it at a moment when he thought that he held the thunderbolts of Jupiter, and that the indignation of the people was a subject of sport. No. 5, of *Two-penny Trash*, which is a dish of cut-and-come again, never could have been written had it not been for this list, which I carry with me wherever I go. After this came the CIVIL LIST subject, and Goulburn moved a resolution, "that the sum of 970,000*l.* should be annually payable out of the Consolidated Fund for the life of his present Majesty to support the expenses of his Civil List." That's all! only a million a year, lacking 30,000*l.* Not a penny more! Only just about enough to maintain

all the families of the agricultural labourers in Kent, at 15s. a week all the year round! Only that! While the whole of the civil government of the United States of America costs that twelve millions of happy people 32,000l. a year, or enough to maintain the agricultural labours of a couple of parishes in Kent. Accordingly, the labourers in America have high wages and cheap food; and the country knows not what rioting means! There was no real opposition made to this motion. And it having been disposed of, then came the Supply; and 3,253,892l. 15s. was voted without so much as a division!

POPULATION. IRELAND.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE moved for leave to bring in a bill to take an account of the population of Ireland. The bill would be in substance the same as the bill which was passed for taking an account of the population of Ireland in 1815, the returns under which were made in 1821. He should make a few alterations in it, agreeably to the suggestions of the honourable Member for the Queen's County, who had paid great attention to the subject. By the first known account of the population of Ireland—that furnished by Sir William Petty in 1672—the population was then 1,100,000. In 1731 a census was taken by an order of the Irish House of Lords, and then the population was 2,000,000. In 1783, by the population returns then made, it appeared that the people amounted to 2,815,000. In 1812 an Act was passed for taking an account of the population, and it was supposed that, from various causes, the returns made under that Act, which were made by the grand juries, were not quite correct. Those returns were made in 1813, and then the population amounted to 5,537,000. In 1815 another Act was passed for the same purpose, but the care of taking the census was given into the hands of the benches of magistrates instead of those of the grand juries. The benches of magistrates, with the valuable aid of the assistant barristers, made the returns under the Act in 1821. Those returns were supposed to be very accurate, and by them the population amounted to 6,801,827. According to the returns under that bill, comparing them with the census of 1731, it appeared that the population had rather more than trebled itself in ninety years. According to the later returns, it would appear that the population had doubled itself in forty-five years. He had no other observations to make; but when the bill was brought in, he should most willingly attend to the suggestions of any honourable Member who should take an interest in the subject.

Mr. O'CONNELL threw some doubts on the correctness of the last census, and suggested that this census should be made to discriminate,

which the former did not, the religion of the inhabitants, so that the number professing different religions might be known. As far as he understood the relative numbers of the different persuasions, he thought it was impossible that the temporalities of Ireland should remain as at present.

They will not give Mr. O'Connell this discriminating account!—That the population is now what is here stated may be correct; but that it has increased a million and a quarter since 1813, must be a monstrous falsehood! But all about Ireland is of the Munchausen character.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 15.

The Lord Chancellor brought forward a bill to settle the Regency, in case of the King's death, before the princess should come of age, which was read a first time, without opposition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There was another long talk about the burnings; but leading to nothing of any importance. It was stated by PEEL that the employment of military, or of yeomanry, would be of no avail! Ah! I always said, that, when the clouted shoes began, those who do, and don't talk, the THING would be bothered!

CIVIL LIST.

This was the day appointed for discussing the subject of the Civil List. Sir HENRY PARNELL moved, "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the various items connected with the Civil List, and to report thereon." This would necessarily reveal the names of all those who shared in this immense sum of money. The motion was, therefore, resisted by the ministers, and by GOULBURN, particularly, on this ground.

Mr. GOULBURN, after a long introduction, said that it appeared to be the opinion of some that the Civil List ought to be separated into two distinct parts, distinguishing those required for the necessary splendour, dignity, and comfort of the Monarch, from that other portion of the public expenditure heretofore defrayed from the Civil List; and that instead of placing a million and somewhat more at the disposal of the Crown for life, it was held that all, excepting what was required for the personal expenses of the King, ought to be annually voted by parliament, and that nothing should be granted for the life of the

Monarch save only the amount he mentioned. He would put it to the House whether it was wise or prudent to make the regal authority an object of reproach to the ignorant and unthinking. *Let them only look to the impression to be made upon the public by fixing in a precise form the personal and private expenses of the Monarch. If somewhat upwards of a million were granted, and that some of the public expenditure was covered from that, it would not have the inconvenient and disadvantageous effect of fixing the attention on, and placing beyond all doubt, the amount expended by the Monarch (Cries of "oh, oh!") To enable the ill-disposed to say that a little less than 500,000*l.* was expended on the private and personal gratifications of the Monarch, would be conceived calculated to bring the Monarchy into obloquy and distrust. In his opinion, it would be infinitely better to vote a larger income, and let some portion of it be devoted to public purposes. He attached no importance whatever to what had been said with respect to the foreign Ambassadors—that House had nothing to do with the foreign Ambassadors. He would maintain that it was the inalienable prerogative of the Crown to decide with what Powers amicable relations were to be maintained or interrupted. Upon that point, or indeed upon any other, he deemed it unnecessary any longer to occupy the attention of the House, trusting that he had established abundant evidence to warrant his giving the motion of the honourable Baronet a decided negative.*

Upon a division, there were 233 *for*, and 204 *against*, the motion! Thus the ministers were *beaten*. A very pretty excuse! To *confound* the expenses of the King with the money taken away by others, in order to keep from the eyes of the "*ill-disposed*" the manner in which the money was disposed of!—When, *when*, good God! are the toiling people of this country to cease to be covered with insult!

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Nov. 16.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON rose, and addressed the House as follows:—"My Lords, I have to inform your Lordships, that in consequence of what had occurred last night in the House of Commons, I felt it my duty this day to wait upon his Majesty, and tender my resignation of the office which I have had the honour to hold in his Majesty's councils. That resignation his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept; and I now hold office only until my successor shall be appointed." The most profound silence prevailed during his Grace's communication.

"Away goes your name from the corners of the streets, and down

"comes your picture from the sign-
"posts." That's *prophecy*, if you like!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Sir R. PEEL rose and spoke to the following effect:—"Sir, the unfeigned respect I owe to this House induces me to take the earliest possible opportunity of publicly stating in my place, that, in consequence of what occurred last night, I have felt it to be my duty to wait on the King and humbly and respectfully to inform his Majesty that I feel it no longer in my power to undertake the administration of Public Affairs, so far as it depended upon me, either with satisfaction to myself or the prospect of advantage to the country. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation I have tendered; and I, therefore, consider myself as only presiding over the Home Office until my successor shall have been appointed. The same circumstance is the case with respect to the other Members of his Majesty's Government—they consider themselves as merely holding office until his Majesty shall have been pleased to appoint their successors."

Poor fellow! Just like the dying *hun* of a broken spinning-jenny! Well! will he be *peered* now? I should think he would. I hope he will; for *he is quite worthy of it*. A spinning-jenny with a brace of police paddies for supporters, would make him an appropriate coat of arms: and thus *he is fitted out*.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

LORD ALTHORP said, that in consequence of the communication which had been just made, he was convinced that every individual in that House would feel that it would be most improper to debate any question of great importance, as there was, in fact, no existing Government. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, he considered that it would be impossible for his honourable Friend to submit to the House a motion of such vast importance as that of which he had given notice for that night. In all his recollection, no question of importance had ever been discussed under such circumstances. On these grounds, and also for the sake of the question itself, he hoped his honourable and learned Friend would comply with his request of not bringing his motion forward that night. (Cheers.)

MR. BROUGHAM: "Sir, my respect for this House is, at all times and under all circumstances, as great and unfeigned as that so fitly and gracefully expressed by the right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel); but, Sir, at the same time, I do feel the greatest possible repugnance to putting off my motion. My noble Friend is right in stating that no question of such importance has ever been discussed when there was a deficiency in the Executive Government. To me, Sir, however, the doubt and

difficulty arises from hence—that in the present state of the country and the present state of the House no such question—no question of such mighty and pervading interest—ever yet was discussed within the walls of this House. I feel, therefore, the deep responsibility which attaches itself to the task I have undertaken; and I also feel to the fullest extent the painful situation in which I am placed in being thus called on by my noble Friend, and in finding that his request is supported by the expression of a similar feeling upon the part of the House. (Cheers.) Sir, I am too anxious at all times to evince my respect for this House, and the intense interest I feel in the success of this question, to do any thing which might haply have, in the most remote degree, a tendency to show that I am not most willing to defer to the sense of the House, either as to the shape—or as to the manner—or as to the time when I should bring my motion before them. (Cheers.) I therefore throw myself frankly and fairly upon the decision of the House. (Hear, hear.) I consent to put off my motion; but if I put it off in deference to the feeling of the House, I beg to have it most positively and distinctly understood that it is contrary to my own feelings. They may be wrong and I right. If I yield it is in deference to them. But as the change of Administration is a matter which cannot possibly affect me, I take this opportunity to state, that if, in compliance with the request of my noble Friend just made to me here, and before communicated to me in some private conversation we had upon the subject, and in obedience to the wishes of the House, signified in its favour, I now consent to defer my motion—I defer it to the 25th of this month, and no longer. (Hear, hear.) I bring forward the question then, *whoever may be his Majesty's Ministers.* (Loud cheers.)

Do mark him! He is most cursedly hampered! He is, as the country people say, *between hawk and buzzard.* Does not know what in the world to be at. Fires blazing in his front, police-growlings in his rear; loaded with expectants, and seeing an empty Exchequer! But, do mark his words! Remember his words.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

HUSKISSON'S WILL.—The will of this distinguished and lamented statesman was proved on Monday, and the personal property of the deceased sworn under 60,000*l.* An estate at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, left to Mr. H., we believe, by his maternal great-uncle, Dr. Gem, is bequeathed to his brother, General Huskisson. All the residue, with the exception of a pecuniary remembrance to his other brother, Charles Huskisson, Esq., and a few trifling legacies, is left to Mrs. Huskis-

son. This includes his beautiful and favourite villa at Earham, near Chichester, which he purchased about thirty years ago of Mr. Hayley, the poet and biographer of Cowper, and to which he had subsequently made considerable additions. The codicil, which he executed immediately after the fatal accident which deprived the country of his invaluable services, merely secures to his widow any property acquired by him since the execution of his will, which is dated in 1827.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

There will be a time for remarking on this, and asking from whom the money was got.—W.M. C.

LATE KING'S WEALTH.—It was currently reported yesterday, in well-informed circles, that the late King has left funds to pay his brother, the late Duke of York's, debts in full. His Majesty's private wealth has been estimated at six hundred thousand pounds.—*London Paper, just after the King's death.*

LABOURERS' WAR. SUSSEX.—On Saturday, property to a considerable amount was destroyed by fire on a farm at Dallington, situated between Battle and Heathfield. The risings of the peasantry have continued to increase. On Thursday they collected in considerable numbers at Mayfield; and, going from farm to farm, they pressed all they came near into their ranks. Remonstrance and entreaty were vain; farmers, tradespeople and labourers, all were obliged to congregate and accompany the multitude. On this occasion they visited the Rev. Mr. Kirby, whose tithes, for a portion of that parish, amounted to 1200*l.* or 1400*l.* a-year. They demanded that he should immediately reduce them to 400*l.*, and that the rest should be remitted to the farmers, to enable them to allow their labourers 2*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, to which Mr. Kirby consented. They then went to the house of Thomset, bailiff to Lord Carrington, where a Mr. Read was lodging. Mr. Read hires of his Lordship the other portion of the tithes, amounting to 700*l.* a-year. They demanded of this gentleman that he should forthwith saddle and bridle his horse; which being done, they ordered him to mount, which he also complied with. Two men then took the bridle, one on each side, and accompanied with drum and fife and followed by hundreds of the populace, he was escorted out of the parish; and having arrived at Mark Cross, they bade him go at speed, demanding that he might never again be seen in the parish, under severe pains and penalties. Mr. Read expressed his readiness to follow their instructions, and told them that the corn on the premises they were welcome to share amongst themselves. A vestry was held the next day, to which the neighbouring magistrates were invited, and the neighbouring parishes were desired to attend. We have not heard the result. On Friday, the peasantry of Warbleton assembled, 400 in number

and first of all bent their course to the work-house, in quest of Burton, the master and *assistant overseer*, with a determination to give him a ride out of the parish; but he was absent. They then repaired to the clergyman's, and demanded that he should accompany them to Rushlake-green, about a mile distant, and there they endeavoured to obtain from him a promise to reduce his tithes, with which demand he refused compliance. Finding the reverend Gentleman firm in his refusal, they left him and again went in quest of the overseer, whom they could not find. They then went to Hawkhurst, and visited the tithe-receiver for Dallington, who had held his tithe-feast the day before, and *compelled him to refund 500l. out of 800l., which they distributed among the farmers: they were then refreshed with bread and cheese and strong beer.*

We have just heard that a letter has been sent to the *Earl of Liverpool* by the peasantry, stating that they *intended dining with him in the course of the week.* His Lordship hearing of their assembling at *Mayfield*, rode thither, and took that opportunity of telling them that he did not desire to be so far honoured; but if, instead of calling on him, they would content themselves with *entertainment at Buxted public-house*, they should have plenty to eat and drink.

We also understand a strong party paid a visit to *Mr. Courthope's, of Whyty*, and inquired for *Mr. C.*, who was not at home. *Mrs. Courthope* then came forward, when they demanded of her if there was a thrashing-machine on the premises; and on being answered in the negative, they asked if there was a *haying-machine*; and being answered in the affirmative, a consultation was held whether it should be destroyed. It was, however, spared. *Mrs. C.* then gave refreshment to the party, and they were left to pursue their purposes *ad libitum.* The feelings of the peasantry, even in places where no risings have taken place, are very similar to those of the more disturbed districts. At *Kingston*, in our immediate neighbourhood, watches are established to guard property; and here we cannot forbear to mention an anecdote which we have heard. A gentleman, of large landed property, residing at *Ilford*, being asked if he did not watch his premises, replied, "No, not I; I go to bed very comfortably every night, and sleep as soundly as ever I did. I am under no apprehensions whatever." On inquiry, we found him to be a most excellent master, and his workmen live far more comfortably than do the generality of that class. We mention this to the credit of *Mr. Hurly, of the Lewes Bank*, the gentleman alluded to.

It has been the opinion of the Magistracy in our neighbourhood, that the threatening letters sent to individuals did not emanate from the labourers. In one case, however, they are somewhat disappointed. On Saturday afternoon, a man named *Thomas Brown*,

a labourer from *Fletching*, was brought before a bench specially convened, and underwent an examination. He was charged with sending a threatening letter to *Lord Sheffield*. Suspicion fell upon this individual, and therefore an agent was employed to get him to write out a bill; which being done, it was sent off to the *Secretary of State's Office*, and a comparison being made with the letter already in the possession of the Secretary, an order was sent down for his apprehension. He has acknowledged having written the letter, which he says was dictated to him by a second individual, of whom the officers are in quest.

An order has been sent to *Mr. Verrall*, of *Swanborough farm*, near *Lewes*, by *Mr. Hoper*, desiring that the premises might be watched, and that the expenses would be defrayed by the landlord, *Lord Delaware*.

On Monday, *Mr. Hodd, of Ringmer*, was visited by about sixty workmen, who found him working his thrashing machine. They told him they were come for his men. *Mr. H.* asked that one might be left, which was granted. They acted the same part at *Mr. H. Paine's*, *Mr. W. Ridge's*, and at *Mr. S. Grantham's*. *Mr. G.* remonstrated with them, but they told him they wanted two shillings a day; hitherto they had only received nine shillings a week, which he allowed was too little. Their demand is two shillings a day and a reduction of the tithes. Thence they proceeded to *Wellingham*, to *Mr. John Rickman's*, where the men also said they were perfectly satisfied with their master and his wages; but the whole of the men, except the bailiff, were obliged to go. By this time their numbers were considerably augmented, and continued increasing as they went from farm to farm. The last account left them about three o'clock on the Broile, between 3 and 400 strong, with every prospect of a further augmentation before nightfall.

The *Petworth* mailman brings the intelligence that two houses were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, in the neighbourhood of *Storrington*. Incendiarism has extended into this part of the county. On the night of Friday last, a barn, containing wheat, oats, and potatoes, a hovel, and parts of two ricks, belonging to *Mr. Hide, of Watersfield*, near this town, were entirely consumed. The damage is estimated at from 250l. to 300l., and the property was uninsured. On the night of the preceding Monday, a hovel at *Walberton*, the property of *Richard Prime, Esq.*, was burned down; but how the fire originated has not been discovered, though doubtless it was the act of an incendiary. Some of the farmers in this neighbourhood have, we understand, taken the precaution of discontinuing their thrashing-machines.

At *Pulborough*, on Wednesday last, pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the farmers and other inhabitants of this parish was held in the vestry-room, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of

employing the poor. In consequence of similar meetings having been lately held in the neighbouring parishes of Billingshurst and Green, at which the labourers succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages, the poor of this parish also determined upon attending the above meeting for the purpose of making a similar demand. Accordingly, about half-past four o'clock, between thirty and forty persons having mustered at an appointed place of rendezvous, went in a body to the vestry-room, where they were joined by others, till at last their numbers amounted to nearly one hundred and fifty. As soon as a considerable number of farmers and others were assembled, and before any business had commenced, or a chairman had been chosen, a deputation of four, from the people assembled outside the door, entered the room, and said, in a tone that indicated strong feelings,—“Have you, gentlemen, a mind to give us two shillings a-day? We are come here to-night for an answer, and an answer we must have before we go. *We have been starving on potatoes long enough*, and there must be an alteration; we are come here peaceably, and we wish to go away peaceably; but we must have 2s. a-day for our labour.” The demand was agreed to. Some of the men said, “We know what they have done in Kent, but we don't wish to do the same, if we can help it.”

Hailsham.—At a Meeting held last week, in consequence of the fires in the neighbourhood, it was deemed expedient to establish a nightly patrol. A little before noon on Monday, a body of labouring men and lads, about 150 or 200, marched into the town and paraded up and down for a short time. Their object in thus assembling was not to molest or injure any person whatever; the privations they had suffered compelled them to demand adequate wages. They appeared well informed, and attributed to the tithe system the want of employ. Their object, they said, was not Hailsham at present; they then only wanted labourers to go with them. They started for Hurstmonceaux, to visit the Rev. Mr. Hare, for the purpose of requesting him to lower his tithes. They inquired where Mr. Luxford lived. Mr. Luxford is the proprietor of the great tithes; they propose writing to him on the subject.

Dallington.—I take the opportunity of writing to you, as I think you would like to know how we are going on in our neighbourhood. We held a meeting here on the 10th to adopt the best measures we could to satisfy the labouring people. They said they wanted the wages to be 2s. 3d. per day; we agreed to give 2s., and if other parishes paid more, we would; and with that they were all satisfied. But we told them we did not know how we should get the money to do it; they told us we should go to the Parson and make him pay half the money back again; but we told them we were sure that was of no use, so they said they would go with us and make him. *The farmers and*

altogether went on the 11th to Hawkhurst, to the Parson's; there were but few in the parish but what went, and *he agreed to pay back half* what he had received, and he paid all the money he had got, and said the others who *had not paid were to pay only half their tithe.*—November 12th, 1830.

LABOURERS' WAR.—KENT. At a Meeting held in Ashford, last week, the following was the resolution adopted:—“That this Meeting, taking into consideration on the disturbances which have arisen in various parts of the county of Kent, fully concur in opinion that measures should be adopted to preserve the public peace; but at the same time, that as it is feared these disturbances have arisen from the distressed state of the labouring classes, such measures should be of a conciliatory, rather than a harsh tendency. That this Meeting laments, that among all the reports of the meetings which have already taken place among the Magistrates of the county, not one of them contains any allusion to the cause of the present disturbances. That having also taken into consideration such cause, it is of opinion that it arises mainly from the existing high rents and the burden of the tithe laws, which render the tenants unable to employ the labouring class proportionable to the number of acres they use, and of adequately remunerating those they do employ; this meeting, therefore, recommends all landlords to lower their rents, and the tithe-owners (ecclesiastical as well as lay) to relinquish a portion of their interest, so as to enable their tenantry to employ the labouring classes, and also to pay them such wages as would alleviate their distress.”

Maidstone.—The peasantry, on their part, seem determined to support their cause by other means than outrage. It will be remembered that the spokesman of a large body of agricultural labourers was taken into custody last week, at Boughton, near Maidstone, while explaining to the Magistrates the object of their assembling; since that time there have been held in Maidstone one or two meetings, to enter into a subscription to meet the expenses of his defence at the Sessions, and many of the neighbouring farmers have felt the necessity of coming forward to aid in the object.

Rye.—As a corollary to this statement may be mentioned the punishment, ludicrous in its solemnity, inflicted by the peasantry themselves last week on the overseer of the poor of the parish of Brede, near Rye, the scene of some of the disturbances. On Friday there was a general assemblage of the labourers, who proceeded to the farm-houses, and compelled the employed labourers to accompany them, that they might, at an appointed hour, have a general meeting of themselves and the farmers at the poor-house, to relate and adjust their grievances. The labourers, nearly 300 in number, appointed delegates to meet their employers, when the following Resolutions

were passed:—"That the farmers do give to every able-bodied man with a wife and two children, 2s. 3d. per day from this to the 1st of March next, and from the 1st of March to the 1st of October, 2s. 6d. per day, and to have 1s. 6d. per week parochial relief with the third child, and so on according to the family."—To this was appended, on the part of the labourers—"The poor are determined to take Mr. Abeil, the present assistant-overseer, out of the parish to any adjoining parish he may appoint, and to use him with civility."—Accordingly they conveyed him to an adjoining parish, in a cart made according to his own directions for the poor to draw stones, sand, &c. on the road. He was drawn by twelve women, accompanied by nearly 500 men, women, and children—a truly ludicrous sight, but a just caution to all arbitrary overseers.—Nor is this the only instance where the conduct of the overseers and managers of the poor has caused discontent and disturbance. In the village of Kingston, some distance from Canterbury, the paupers are made to walk into that city and back again (a distance of nearly ten miles) to obtain and perform their day's work! The vicinity of this parish, it will be hardly wondered at, has been particularly disturbed during the last few months.—Some of the clergy throughout the county are acting with wise prudence in lowering their tithes; and during the latter part of last week the labourers proceeded in large bodies to others of the clergy, compelling them, from personal and immediate fear, to pledge themselves to large reductions in the amount of the tithe; this was more particularly the case near the borders of Kent and Sussex.

I have stated to you that there is an unwillingness in the landlords and tithe-holders to reduce, in order to meet the exigencies of the times. As a proof of this, a meeting was recently held in the village of Marden; and, as I have heard, the farmers attending there came to a resolution to increase the wages of labour one-sixth, provided the clergyman would make a correspondent reduction in his tithe; but he refused to do so, saying he had no more than would enable him to live. He enjoys from the parish an income, it is said, three times larger than his predecessor, and is, moreover, a magistrate.

There are meetings of the magistracy in various places, who have issued precepts for the swearing-in of special constables; but there appears a great unwillingness to attend. There is a partial increase of wages, which has tended to quiet the peasantry in places for the moment; but the farmers will not take any general measures to commit themselves, until the example is set by those above them.—All, however, call out for reduction of taxation upon the necessities of life; and the most intelligent begin to think, that a complete re-estimation of taxation ought to take place; that as the whole system of our Government is founded on property—which is, moreover, a necessary qualification for all civil offices of dignity

—it (that is, property) ought to bear the principal part of the burdens of the State, by a direct tax; and repeal the malt tax, assessed taxes, and others which most oppress them, and thereby enable them to employ a greater proportion of labour. The alarm from fires diminishes, although there are various reports and rumours in circulation which show the unsettled state of men's minds. I hear of various assemblies of peasantry to-day. At Goudhert there is a mob of some 200 or 300.—They press all persons of their own description, and even of the better classes, they meet with. Their cries are, "*No tithes, and more wages.*" The lay-titheman of the parish, who is also a large farmer, has reduced his tithe, and increased the wages of his workmen. They have not joined the mob. Another mob of smaller numbers are besetting all the farm-houses. At Horsmonden they ask for an increase of wages, press all persons of their own description. If they meet others, their demeanour is quiet. Several of the principal farmers have told their men, if they join the party, they will not be employed by them in future. Such persons do not go willingly. There are hand-bills, signed by the Chairman of the Magistrates' Meeting at Tonbridge, on Friday last, cautioning all persons to keep the peace; requiring returns to be made them, so far as may be lawful, of the number of agricultural labourers in the various parishes; the numbers employed, and the rate of wages; and encouraging vestries to be held, to devise means, in the respective parishes, for the employment of the poor.

SUFFOLK.—BECCLES, Sunday, Nov. 14.—

One of the most appalling scenes that ever occurred in this part of the country took place last evening at North Cove, about three miles and a half from our town. A dreadful fire broke out in the stack-yard of the farm occupied by Mr. Lamming, and the property of J. Lee Farr, Esq. late of Cove-hall. The devouring flames were so rapid in their progress, that in a few hours the whole of the crops (with the exception of a small parcel of beans), the barn, stables, and out-buildings, with an extensive malt office adjoining (I should think 150 feet in length), pigs and fowls, all became a prey to the devouring element. I this morning was an eye-witness of the dreadful destruction caused by this truly melancholy event, and saw the many persons who attended, returning from the destroyed property, many of them worn out from incessant fatigue the whole night! The engines from Beccles were directly despatched, for the purpose of rendering every possible assistance; and perhaps were the means of preserving the dwelling-houses. It was astonishing to see the immense number of persons of all distinctions passing to and from the scene of destruction, and, apparently, from all parts of the country. So far as thirty miles, in different parts, this alarming fire could be discerned. There is not a shadow of doubt of

its being caused by the diabolical act of some incendiary, and no exertion will be spared to discover the offender. The Magistrates and leading gentlemen of the neighbourhood were present, and used every exertion on their parts to arrest the progress of the flames. Amongst them may be mentioned Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart., who felt extremely anxious that every assistance should be rendered that possibly could.

About four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a fire was observed to break out in a straw stack upon the premises of Mr. Jeffries, of Wilby, adjoining to which was a barn containing the produce of five acres and a half of barley. This building took fire, and was burnt down.—*Ipswich Journal*.

On Friday night an alarming fire broke out in a barn occupied by Mr. Sach, at Rayleigh. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, quickly setting fire to the adjoining hay and other stacks, and soon after its commencement the spectacle was awfully terrific. Two men, named Ewen and Richardson, were apprehended on Saturday afternoon, on suspicion of having caused the conflagration, and have been committed to gaol.—*Ipswich Journal*.

On Monday morning, at a very early hour, labourers, to the number of at least eighty or ninety, met in the parishes of Sturry and Westbene, and proceeding from farm to farm, forced every man to join their body, who did not receive wages to the amount of half-a-crown a day, which they had fixed on as the minimum. In many instances they were unsuccessful, as the workmen refused to accompany them. The same night a burning took place in that vicinity, at Minster.

SURREY.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning at *Albury*, near Guildford, at a mill belonging to Mr. John Cooke, the whole of which was consumed. Very little of the wheat or other stock could be saved, and it was with great difficulty the flames were prevented from spreading to the dwelling-house, which was situated close at hand. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and he appears in this case to have been a fellow of the most determined atrocity of character. The occupier of the mill, a Mr. Franks, having opened a window when the first alarm was given, was fired at, and the slugs broke the glass of another window close to him. The incendiary, it is supposed, heard the sound of opening the sash, but fired by mistake at the wrong window. A shot was also fired through the front door, on its being opened by one of the family. One man was in custody on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this daring and nefarious crime. It is said, that in consequence of the frequent burnings of farming stock which have taken place of late in various parts of the country, it has been determined on by several of the London offices to decline all insurance on property of that description for the present, except under very peculiar circumstances.

NORFOLK.—Early on Monday evening last some person or persons set on fire a haulm stack, belonging to Mr. Hammond, of Ashfield, which in a short time was quite consumed. It was situated at some distance from any other stacks, or the destruction of much property would have been the consequence.

On Wednesday night, about nine o'clock, two large barley stacks, belonging to Mr. Hill, of Briston, were discovered to be on fire in several places. Mr. Hill is a respectable man, a tenant of Sir J. Astley, and is the overseer of the parish of Briston. As those stacks stood nearly a mile from any premises, it was evidently the work of incendiaries. Although some of the labouring classes who had assembled lent their assistance, the majority stood looking on in sullen silence, and would not move a hand to extinguish the fire. When asked, "Why don't you help and try to save the property, and put the fire out?" they answered, "What is the use of our assisting? whether it is burned or not, it makes no difference to us—we are as badly off as we can be, and it is impossible for us to be worse; therefore it may take its chance."—*Norwich Mercury*.

READING, BERKS.—A few days ago many gentlemen of this county dined together at this place, Mr. Moxck in the Chair, and agreed to a requisition for calling a *County Meeting*, to petition for a *reform of the Parliament*. The whole of the company appear to have been for the *ballot* at all events.

Mr. HALLET said that the enemies of Reform charged them with a desire for universal suffrage; he, for one, would not admit it; but he would extend it to property, and that branches out into varieties. Suppose a landed estate of 100*l.* a year let to a tenant; it is generally believed that a tenant makes three rents; there would be 100*l.* for the landlord; 100*l.* to pay labour and taxes; and 100*l.* for himself—and for this last 100*l.* the tenant ought to have a vote. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the 100*l.* paid for expenses, all who work on the farm have a property in it, and this property is taxed; the labourer when he takes his money to his wife, finds that great part of it goes to pay taxes on his soap, candles, and a variety of other articles, and ought not he to have a vote in respect of this taxation? He would give a man of one thousand a-year, ten votes, but he would not give my Lord Grosvenor for his two hundred and fifty thousand, a vote for each thousand. (Hear, hear.) The next point—the manner of voting, he considered the most important of them all—he would rather have vote by ballot than all other plans of reform. It would save a great expense to the candidate—it would prevent drunkenness and perjury—and it would enable a man to go fairly to the poll, and exercise his suffrage according to the dictates of his own

conscience. When he stood for Berkshire a respectable farmer promised him his vote. He afterwards came to him and said, "It's all over—I have had a letter from a distant county, and I can't vote for you." *That man was a slave.* A man, who had worked for him a long time, came and said, "Sir, I can't vote for you, *because lawyer such a one says, he will call in some money.*" That man was a slave. (Great applause.) With respect to the duration of Parliaments, he supposed most reformers would be content with triennial parliaments; but if they were chosen for three years, one-third might go out annually by ballot.

Mr. BUDD returned thanks to the company, and then gave *an outline of his plan of reform*—he would disfranchise all boroughs not having 20,000 inhabitants. To this county for instance, he would allot eight Members, two to be chosen by the freeholders and copyholders, four by the householders paying taxes, and two by the general population. Nothing could be more easy than to make the necessary arrangements—for instance, when a list of the population was required for the militia, how quickly it was made out. He would not then go into minutiae, but content himself with stating that he considered the *vote by ballot* as most essential to every plan of reform.

The company drank Dr. LUSHINGTON as a reformer! Of that fine affair the *Consistory court*, I suppose! Some one (MONCK, I believe) said, that the Doctor was *for the ballot*; and if the Doctor be for the ballot, I will eat the Doctor, tough morsel as he must be by this time. Mr. HALLET's plan of *double vote* would never do. Its injustice is too flagrant to suffer it to be tolerated for a moment; and if you would give 10 votes to a man who has 1,000*l.* a year, upon what *principle* refuse a *thousand votes* to a loan-monger who has 100,000*l.* a year? Mr. BUDD's plan might satisfy many people; but I prefer the more simple; and as to the *right*, who can doubt the *right of every man* to have a vote? That which would have satisfied *a year ago*, will not *satisfy now*. In short, the question now is, not what *might do*, but what *the people wish*; for that will *at last* be adopted. According to present appearances the probability is, however, that nothing at all will be *done*; and that while men are debating about what *ought* to be done, the whole *THING* will be dashed to pieces.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1830.

INSOLVENTS.

Nov. 11.—COLSON, H., Clapton, stage-coach-master.

Nov. 11.—PESKETT, G., Peckham, surgeon.

Nov. 12.—SHEPHERD, T., Frampton-Cotterell, Gloucestershire, and Macham, Monmouthshire, miller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

APPLETON, C., Northampton, hosier.

BANKRUPTS.

BARKER, J., Cainby, Lincolnshire, inn-keeper.

BLEADEN, J., Lothbury, stationer.

BULL, C., Longdon, Worcestershire, farmer.

CAWLEY, T. C., Axminster, ironmonger.

DALE, J., London-wall, horse-dealer.

FLEMING, R., Ebury-street, Hanover-square, cabinet-maker.

HARRIS, W., Cornhill, optician.

HILL, P., Greek-street Soho, picture-dealer.

IBBETSON, W., Knaresborough, dyer.

JOHNSON, W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.

JONES, D., King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-st., merchant.

LABRON, R., Wakefield, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

LEVY, J., Strand, dealer in glass.

LOFTUS, T., Leeds, linen-manufacturer.

MACDONALD, A. and A. Campbell, Regent-street, Westminster, army-agents.

PRIDEAUX, J., Plymouth, timber-merchant.

PRINCE, W., Gracechurch-street, slop-seller.

ROWE, G., Shoe-lane, victualler.

STEVENSON, E., jun., Leicestershire, hosier.

WILCOCKS, E., Exeter, linen-draper.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1830.

INSOLVENTS.

Nov. 15.—MANLEY, T., Wentworth-st., Whitechapel, sugar-refiner and merchant, that he is in insolvent circumstances, and is unable to meet his engagements with his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

ELGIE, G. T., Silver-street, London, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BOWRING, H., Mincing-lane, and of North Brixton, Surrey, colonial-broker.

DYSON, G., Pall-Mall, picture-dealer.

EDWARDS, W., now or late of Lane-end, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer.

GOODWIN, John, now or late of Lane-end, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, rope-maker.

HART, James, Feathers Tavern, Hand-court, Holborn, wine-merchant and victualler.

HIGHAM, R. H., 43, New Bond-street, hatter and tailor.

HODGES, W. K., otherwise Wm. Hodges,
113, Minories, linen-draper.
HOWLETT, T., jun., of Aston, Warwick-
shire, grocer.
SMITH, G., Leeds, commission-agent.
WALLEY, T., Manchester, grocer.
WATSON, George, now or late of Bentley
Grange, Emley, Yorkshire, tanner.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN EXCHANGE, NOV. 15.—
The supply of English and Foreign Wheat
to-day is extremely short, and the few arrivals
of English have come by land-carriage, the
prices of which are full as high as on this day
se'night. The supply of Barley is very short,
and for very prime picked samples 1s. higher
has been given: the other sorts remain as last
quoted. Oats are far from being great in
quantity, and fully support our last quoted
terms. Beans are also short in supply, main-
taining fully their former prices. Flour is
short in quantity, with prices as before.

Wheat	52s. to 72s.
Rye	30s. to 34s.
Barley	34s. to 36s.
— fine	38s. to 42s.
Peas, White	43s. to 52s.
— Boilers	54s. to 56s.
— Grey	38s. to 42s.
Beans, Small	42s. to 44s.
— Tick	34s. to 36s.
Oats, Potatoo	28s. to 30s.
— Poland	24s. to 28s.
— Feed	20s. to 24s.
Flour, per sack	55s. to 60s.
Rape Seed, per last	26l. to 28l.

MARK-LANE.—Friday, Nov. 19.

The supplies are small, but the market is
dull at Monday's prices

English arrivals.	Foreign.	Irish.
Flour 2,660		
Wheat 1,170	259	
Barley 3,450		
Oats 2,959		5,600

SMITHFIELD—Nov. 19.

The quantity of Beasts in the market is
considerably greater than on Monday last,
with about an equal number of Sheep. Pigs
and Calves are short in supply. There is no
alteration in the prices of any kind of Meat
since Thursday. Hay, Clover, and Straw,
also remain unaltered.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Pork	3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.
Beasts at market	3,157
Sheep and Lambs	23,790
Pigs	240
Calves	156

Hay and Straw, per load.

Hay	2l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.
Clover	3l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 8s. 0d. to 1l. 18s. 0d.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, old ..	36s. to 40s. per cwt.
— new ..	46s. to 47s.
— Sides, old ..	35s. to 38s.
— new ..	46s. to 48s.
Beef, India, new ...	100s. to 102s. 6d. per tr.
— Mess, new ...	60s. to —s. per barrel.
Pork, India, new ...	100s. to 105s.
— Mess, new ...	55s. to 60s. per barrel.
— old ...	55s. to 57s. 6d.
— India, old ...	110s. per tierce.
Butter, Belfast ...	90s. to 92s. per cwt.
— Carlow ...	90s. to 96s.
— Cork ...	94s. to 96s.
— Limerick ...	94s. to 96s.
— Waterford ...	90s.
— Dublin ...	90s.
— Scotch ...	76s. to 78s.
— Dutch ...	101s. to 116s.
Cheese, Cheshire, new	42s. to 60s.
— old	56s. to 84s.
— Gloucester, Double	44s. to 56s.
— Single	40s. to 52s.
— Edam ...	42s. to 44s.
— Gouda ...	42s. to 44s.
Hams, Cumberland ...	60s. to 65s.
— Yorkshire ...	70s. to 84s.
— Irish ...	46s. to 60s.
Lard ...	58s. to 60s.

THE FUNDS.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
3 per Cent. } Cons. Ann. }	84½	83½	84½	83½	83½	83½

SMITHFIELD, Thursday.—This day's supply
was, throughout, rather limited; but owing to
a considerable number of the salesmen, who
wish to re-establish a Friday's market, having
signified they should bring in stock to-mor-
row, the trade was with each kind of meat,
very dull; at barely Monday's quotations.
For Milch Cows, which were not quite so nu-
merous as on several past Thursdays, advan-
ced prices were demanded; but those of last
week (from 19l. to 20l. for useful short-horns,
with their small calf), were at length accepted.
Prime Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; middling
Beef, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; inferior Beef, 2s. 2d.
to 2s. 4d.; prime Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.;
middling Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; inferior Mutton,
2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; Veal, 3s. to 4s. 10d.;
Pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.—per stone of 8lbs., to
sink the offal.—Suckling Calves, from 12s. to
42s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 12s. to 18s.
each.—Supply, as per Clerk's statement:
Beasts, 335; Sheep 3,620; Calves, 211; Pigs,
200.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—This work being now completed, those who want odd Numbers to complete their sets, must get them *quickly*, for the single Numbers *will soon be gone*. The work, now freed from the expense of wrappers and the loss and inconvenience attending on a publication in Numbers, will, bound in boards, *be sold at 5s.*

Just published, Price 4s. 6d., extra boards,

JOURNAL

OF

A TOUR IN ITALY,

AND ALSO IN PART OF

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND;

The route being

From Paris, through Lyons, to Marseilles, and, thence, to Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Mount Vesuvius;

AND

By Rome, Terni, Perugia, Arezzo, Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, Venice, Verona, Milan, over the Alps by Mount St. Bernard, Geneva, and the Jura, back into France;

The space of time being,
From October 1828, to September 1829.

CONTAINING

A description of the country, of the principal cities and their most striking curiosities; of the climate, soil, agriculture, horticulture, and products; of the prices of provisions and labour; and of the dresses and conditions of the people;

AND ALSO

An account of the laws and customs, civil and religious, and of the morals and demeanour of the inhabitants, in the several States.

By JAMES P. COBBETT.

Just published, price 1s.

A SKETCH of the LIFE of GENERAL LAFAYETTE. Translated from the French by JAMES P. COBBETT.

"RURAL RIDES."—These are published in a thick volume, duodecimo; the price was to be 10s., I shall sell the volume at *five shillings*, in boards: it is a collection of all my rides in the several counties of "Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hertfordshire: with Economical and Political Observations relative to matters applicable to, and illustrated by, the

"State of those Counties respectively." The book contains 600 pages, and is neatly put up in boards: the volume is printed in a manner to fit it for a library.

HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION.

THINKING that this work, which has been translated into, and published in, all the languages, and in all the nations of Europe, and in the republics of North and South America, deserved to be put into a *fine book*, I published about two years ago a large edition in TWO ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES, the paper and print very fine and costly, with *marginal references*, or abstracts, and with a copious and complete index, making a really fine library book, sold at *one pound eleven and six-pence*, instead of the *eight shillings*, for which the small *duodecimo* edition in two volumes was and is sold. I was out in my estimate: I did not consider that the quantity of piety and justice and sense was not always in a direct proportion to the length of purse; and that while the *cheap* edition was, as it is, continually in great demand, the *dear* edition remained on hand, or at least went off much more slowly than things must move to be agreeable to my taste. I have, therefore, resolved to quicken the motion of this edition by selling THESE TWO ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES AT TEN SHILLINGS, only two shillings more than the price of the two duodecimo volumes, making to myself a solemn promise never to publish a dear book again. These books, like my other books, may be had of all booksellers in town and country.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.—The Eighth Part was published on Saturday, the 30th of October, price 6s.

Sir James Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy, was concluded in Part VII. The present Part contains a portion of Professor Playfair's Dissertation on Mathematical and Physical Science, and a continuation of the same subject by Professor Leslie, will commence in Part IX.

The Editor receives the support of the former contributors to the Supplement, which is embodied in the present edition. All the

articles are thoroughly revised; many of them entirely re-written. The paper, typography, and embellishments, are of the first order, while the great reduction of price renders the present edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the cheapest, as well as the most correct and beautiful, which has ever been offered to the public.

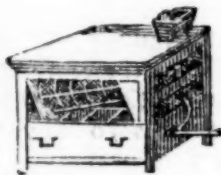
Printed for Adam Black, Edinburgh; Simpkin and Marshall, Whittaker, Treacher and Co., Hamilton, Adams and Co., and Jennings and Chaplin, London; and John Cumming, Dublin.

Part IX. will appear on the 30th of November.

DOCTOR JOHNSON'S TAVERN AND HOTEL, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, opposite Cobbett's Political Register Office.

The public are respectfully solicited to visit this old-established House, where the celebrated Doctor was accustomed to pass his leisure hours in the society of his friends. The Pipe and Chair formerly used by him may be seen by gentlemen visiting this hotel.

N. B. A superior Coffee-Room, supplied with Wines and Spirits of the finest quality. Excellent and well-aired beds, with comfortable accommodation for those gentlemen who may favour ANTHONY BECK with their patronage.



ZACHARIAH PARKES, 279, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, Manufacturer of STEEL MILLS, for Grinding Malt, Beans, Peas, Oats, Barley, Coffee, Pepper, Rice, and Drugs in general, begs particularly to call the attention of the Public to his improved HAND CORN MILLS and FLOUR-DRESSING MACHINES, by the using of which private Families may ensure Pure and Wholesome Bread.—Vide the Register for December 29, 1827, Vol. 64, No. 14.

BREWERS and CORN-DEALERS are informed, that they may have Hand Malt Mills that will grind from One to Two Quarters and upwards in the Hour.

Persons who emigrate to Van Dieman's Land, Swan River, or any other new Settlement, would find the Corn Mill and Flour-dressing Machine well worth their notice. The cost is trifling, and the Mill and Machine may be packed in a case containing less than eight cubic feet.

THE "AMERICAN STOVES" from Mr. COBBETT'S Model are now ready packed in Baskets, so that no delay in the execution of orders will take place: also, the "LONGITUDINAL CORN-SHELLER" from Mr. COBBETT'S Model, price 3*l.* 10*s.*

H. S. W. JUDSON, Ironmonger, Kensington, the only Manufacturer.

CARPENTER'S POLITICAL LETTERS.—*The Office is removed from No. 1, Bouverie-Street, to No. 21, Paternoster-Row, where advertisements and communications may be sent.*

The following have been published, each containing as much matter as the *Morning Herald*, but printed in the same form as the *Examiner*, price 4*d.* each.

1. A Political Letter to the Duke of Wellington.
2. A Monitory Letter to Sir Robert Peel.
3. An Expostulatory Letter to the Commissioners of Stamps.
4. A Monitory Letter to the People of England.
5. A Letter to the Aristocracy of England.
6. A Second Letter to the Duke of Wellington.
7. Facts and Observations connected with the present time.
8. A Letter to Lord Grey—*next Thursday.*

Each of these publications comprises a comprehensive digest of Domestic and Foreign Affairs, with Stocks, Markets, Bankrupts, &c.

Extract from Cobbett's Ninth Lecture.

"They passed a law in 1819, the preamble of which said, 'Whereas the people read too much:' that is the proper version of the thing. It was said that certain cheap publications, pernicious to the morals of the people, were in circulation, and it was expedient that they should be suppressed, or something of that kind. By that Act they prohibited any person to publish any thing in parts or numbers—that is, periodically—oftener than once a month, at a price less than six-pence. Now this gentleman is going to try the strength of that law: he is going to publish once a week at FOUR-PENCE. He will see what lawyer Scarlett will do with the precious Bill. The truth is, men will bear no longer, and they have found some one to try it, and I trust I will be one of the foremost to support him: it is my duty to do so, and I will support him to the utmost of my power. I trust that he will be supported by the public also—that every man in the kingdom will come forward and support him in his determination to compel lawyer Scarlett and the rest of them, to tell us in plain language, why they require this law."

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court; and published by him, at 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.